Christian Watchman & Reflector.

BY UPHAM, FORD & OLMSTEAD. BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1851. VOLUME XXXII.---NUMBER 20.

Watchman & Reflector.

Office, 122 Washington, Corner of Water Street.

☞ FOR TERMS, SEE LAST PAGE.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

DIVINE PROVIDENCE.

A FORTNIGHT since we were struck with a remark of Dr. Carson, quoted in our columns from a book about to be republished by Mr. Fletcher, of New York. The substance of the remark is, that the book of Esther illustrates the mystery of Providence, and contains a key to the government of the universe. We have had no opportunity of perusing the work of Carson here referred to, but, like many apt expressions of that writer, this one has set us to thinking. In looking over the book of Esther, our attention was arrested by the opening sentence of the sixth chapter: "On that night the king could not sleep, and he commanded to bring the books of the records of the chronicles; and they were read before the king." An illustration of the wonderful working of Divine Providence is here brought to view, which is well worthy of attention.

At the time of which the historian speaks, the Jews, as a people, had suffered their appointed captivity in Babylon, and had witnessed the destruction of that city by the power of Cyrus, according to the prediction of Isaiah. The Persian conqueror favored them, and they were settled in considerable numbers in all parts of the empire, which, in the reign of Ahasuerus, embraced 127 provinces. But, as in heathen lands, the Jews retained their peculiarities, and, as the Scriptures express it, were "diverse from all other people," no royal power could destroy the enmity which was cherished against them. So long as they were true to their religion, and despised the base idolatry which surrounded them, they were hated and opposed by others. The fact of their being unpopular, was indicated by the conduct of Queen Esther in concealing her kindred from the knowledge of the king. But the designs of God have required that the hearts of kings should sometimes be turned towards his people. Cyrus had prepared the way, but much remained to be done for the rebuilding and establishment of the sacred city and temple of Judea. The work had, as yet, met with many hindrances; but the fabric of Jewish prosperity was destined to rise anew, in spite of all opposers. This was accomplished by the wisdom of Providence, ordering the events of life so as to *leave men free* to act, and yet to *overrule* all for good to a hated race.

The offence of Vashti, the queen of Persia, prepared the way for the elevation of Esther, a Jewess. This was an important agency towards elevating the Jews into influence. Mordecai, her uncle, a man of great integrity and unbending principle, had discovered a conspiracy against the king's life, and had made it known in season to prevent its taking effect. This was recorded but forgotten. Here, there were two circumstances favorable: a Jewess on the throne and a Jew the preserver of the king's life. Now these two things were to be brought to operate together. At present, *one was not known, the other was not remembered*. In this way, the groundwork of the plan of Providence was laid.

A time of great darkness now comes on; the rising storm threatens ruin to the Jewish people. This is after the manner of God, who

> "moves in a mysterious way
> His wonders to perform."

The chief agent in plotting the destruction of the Jews was Haman, the king's favorite. He was incensed against Mordecai, and sought to wreak his vengeance by cutting off at a single stroke the whole mass of the Jewish people throughout the empire. The plan seemed to have been well laid. Having awakened in the bosom of Ahasuerus groundless fears in regard to the Jews, he procured a decree for their utter extirpation, and money to carry it into effect. The day was set, and the royal seal confirmed the irrevocable order for the massacre of a hated people.

There seems to be no hope, no way of escape. Every Jew was a mourner, and Mordecai, with rent garments, clad in "sackcloth and ashes," was heard to utter his loud lamentations in the midst of the city. When Queen Esther sent to inquire the cause of this, she received information of the extraordinary doom which hung over her nation and reached even to herself.

The difficulty in the way of Esther's directly supplicating the king, exhibits the character of the Oriental despotism; absolute, fitful, cruel, beholding in its pride of power millions of all ranks, mute vassals at its feet, wielding in its hand the arbitration of life and death, as if invested with omnipotence. The fate of Vashti for refusing to expose herself to the gaze of intoxicated revellers, who were the king's companions, indicates the relative condition of woman in those lands of the most refined Pagan civilization, where even a *queen* was a *slave*; and where, though she might seem to be honored as a demi-goddess, was in reality, nevertheless, the mere toy and sport of passion. Nothing but the religion of the Bible can elevate woman to an honorable place in the scale of humanity.

The character of that old despotism, moreover, is illustrated by the fear of Esther as to entering unbidden into the monarch's presence. It was death to do this, unless he stretched forth the golden sceptre to be touched. With trembling, therefore, she approached to present her supplication as if she were already a criminal condemned.

She invited the king to a banquet; and although her invitation was accepted, though there his mood of mind would be most likely in her favor, yet the way did not seem to be open to her. A mighty prejudice, a deep, fixed hatred against her people possessed many around her, and she durst not let her sovereign know that she was a daughter of Abraham. Hence, she sought a better opportunity, and solicited his attendance also at a banquet on the following day. Meanwhile she charged Mordecai and the Jews to betake themselves to PRAYER that God might interpose to move the monarch's heart, and rouse his spirit to the energy that was requisite to resist the influence of his prime-minister—to counteract his own decree and save them whom he had doomed to death. Oh, what a night was that! There was fasting and prayer in the palace of Persia, and strong crying with tears in the dwellings and streets of Shushan.

But on that night, the needed agency was granted; for then occurred the fact announced in the words already cited; "on that night the king could not sleep." Behold him visiting his couch and courting slumber; he invokes it, but it comes not. At his command, quiet reigns around; no voice is heard, no heavy tread to break his rest, yet there seems to be disturbing influences abroad upon the air. His thoughts trouble him. See! Divine Providence appears in all this, for prayer is now moving the hand that moves the world. The king might have risen and engaged in conversation, or courted amusement, or called for soothing music, but, strange to tell, he has become sober-minded, as a king ought to be, and calls for the chronicles of the empire. The rolls are brought; and while the ample volumes are searched, a thousand things might have fixed his attention; but observe, they open so as to bring to view the service of Mordecai in disclosing a conspiracy and saving the king himself from death. What a fact was that to come to him at the time to turn the current of his thoughts! He owed his life to a Jew, whom he had never rewarded, and he was about to destroy his benefactor, and with him all his kindred in the realm! The king reflects on his own ingratitude—his neglect of a faithful friend. The favorable impression is thus made in the watches of that night of prayer, the way was prepared for the queen's announcement of her own birth and lineage, and for her petition in behalf of the life of her people.

Now all these things seem to have happened according to the course of nature, yet God's guiding power was put forth in answer to prayer. The natural and the supernatural are blended, and the interpositions of Providence are so directed that nothing appears miraculous, yet the heart of the king was turned on that night as effectually as "the rivers of water are turned." Ahasuerus had his way as a *free agent*, and yet fulfilled God's will as an *instrument*, as really as if he had had no will of his own. While Haman was plotting, God was watching all his movements, causing this man's wrath to praise him, and then "restraining its remainder." The record was written for our instruction; to illustrate the harmony between man's freedom and God's government, to confirm our faith in Providence and awaken within us a childlike trust in the ultimate triumph of righteousness and truth.

GERMAN RATIONALISTS.

From our German Correspondent.

THE absolute necessity of an enlightened faith, and of a firm and confident reliance on the teachings of Christ and the Apostles, seems to be the great lesson to be drawn from the progress of religious events in Germany. Without that *enlightened* faith, which proveth all things by the written word, man relapses into superstition and a blind obedience to human authority, the Bible is forgotten, and the ignorance and thick darkness of Catholicism is the natural result, as seen in the beautiful land of the Rhine and the lovely valleys of South Germany. On the other hand, without *faith*,—when man with his finite faculties will measure infinity, will know the length and breadth and depth of the power and wisdom of the Most High, believing nothing and trusting nothing which his feeble intellect cannot grasp, he is soon cast on the broad sea of error without helm or compass—is already in process of becoming that *fool*, who hath said in his heart, there is no God. It is this want of faith which seems to be working out such fearful results in the Protestant parts of Germany. This is the only anchor—an enlightened faith—which can save man from falling into utter indifference or into one of the two extremes—blind superstition or equally blind atheism.

It was no fault of the Reformation, that in its blows upon the authority and traditions of the Roman church, it should by freeing human thought have opened the door for modern Rationalism, as it is called, which has already led to the denial of *all* authority, even that of the Scriptures, and scruples not at length to call the New Testament history a tissue of fables. Human opinion seems to be ever vibrating like a huge pendulum between extremes; in one age leading to long pilgrimages on foot to do homage to a few old bones in Cologne or Aix la Chapelle, or to worship some winking picture of the Virgin Mary at Rimini; and in another to the denial of the Holy Scriptures, because they contain no definite information concerning the parentage of Cain's wife, or of that lengthened day on which Joshua and the Israelites smote the kings of the Amorites who dwelt in the mountains.

The French infidelity of the early part of the last century does not seem to have exerted any very extensive influence upon the German mind generally—indeed not so much as might be supposed, considering the favor which French philosophy and literature received at the Court of Frederick the Great, and the friendly reception which that monarch gave to Voltaire, the great champion of French irreligion. There appears to have been something repulsive to the more sober and reflecting minds of the Germans, in the form in which infidelity was presented—that very form so well adapted to the genius of the French, and which operated so powerfully upon them. Again, the character of the German clergy, at least under the higher ranks of the Catholic prelacy, offered no such mark for scorn and ridicule, as had been presented to the scoffer west of the Rhine. Religion was not to be attacked by ribaldry and coarse wit, but by weapons drawn, at least apparently, from the arsenals of reason and intellect.

As any attempt to lead the way through the fogs and mists of German metaphysics and philosophy, would be foreign to the present purpose, a word upon a few individuals, whose influence has been but too deeply felt in theological science, and upon the opinions and religious character of many a candidate for the gospel ministry, will be sufficient.

Near the close of the seventeenth century, 1694 and 1696, were born, one at Hamburg and one at Weissenfels, in Saxony, two men not to be passed over—Reimarus and Edelmann. The latter may well be said to have been a literary adventurer. Early in life, after studying theology at Jena (1720–24,) we find him at Herrenhut, in the time of Count Zinzindorf. He afterwards, probably with some Moravians, went to Neuwied—that pretty town on the Rhine which owes its growth and prosperity to the promise of the Prince of Wied (1739) of perfect religious freedom to all who would settle in the town then just laid out—a promise made by a prince, yet kept. Later, Edelmann removed to Altona, and was at one time in Berlin for the purpose of publishing his works, but the censorship was so strict that permission was not allowed him. He finally closed his life on the estate of a Holstein Baron, a friend of his, in 1767. His principal works were "Moses with Uncovered Face," "Innocent Truths," and "The Divinity of Reason." The doctrine which roused the strongest opposition to him was that of Universal Salvation. Whatever effect his writings had, however, in leading men from faith on God to dependence upon human reason, was far eclipsed by that of the writings of Reimarus.

This man after completing his University course, officiated for a time at Wittenberg, as "Privat Docent," or tutor, but was called home in 1728, to Hamburg, to fill the Professorship of the Hebrew and Oriental Languages in an institution there; a place which he afterward exchanged for the Chair of Mathematics, which he occupied until his death in 1786. He devoted much time to the study and consideration of philosophical and theological topics, apparently sincerely desirous of attaining to truth, though he unfortunately sought in the wrong direction. Among his works, appeared in 1754, "The Principal Truths of Natural Religion," which ran through several editions in a few years. The work, which will long keep him in remembrance, was one which he did not prepare for the press himself, and which in fact he does not seem to have intended for publication. This is known to the world as the "Wolfenbuttel Fragments." He himself sent it to various of his friends in manuscript; among others, to the celebrated Lessing, at that time Librarian to the Duke of Brunswick, at Wolfenbuttel. The manuscript made a deep impression upon the mind of Lessing, and he made it known to the world in part, in his "Contributions to History and Literature," pretending to have discovered it in the library, and that its author was unknown. He published it but in part, and the whole did not appear until 1787, after the death of both Lessing and Reimarus. It was then published in Brunswick.

The "Fragments," are seven in number. The first is upon "Toleration of Deists;" the next five a "Defence of the Rights of Reason in matters of Belief," and, in fact, doubts of the divine authority of Revelation, with speculations upon the truth of many of the narratives in the Old and New Testaments. The seventh is upon the Aim and Object of Christ and his Disciples. The Fragments created an unheard-of sensation among the learned, and were made extensively known by all Professors of Theology and Philosophy of a rationalistic tendency. The effect began to be seen and felt, as new classes of students emerged from the halls of the Universities and took their places in the pulpit. The preaching of Christ and him crucified soon began to give way to the preaching of works, and mere moral discourses, to the place of the inculcation of religious principle. In many a little village the pastors went so far as to preach what were called Nature sermons, discoursing among other topics upon the harvesting of grain and hay.

A third person is worthy of a word for the evil influence which he exerted upon the mind of many a young student of theology, though the dust on his works is now never disturbed. This was Carl Friedrich Barhdt, born at Leipsic, in 1741, dying at Halle in 1792. He was a son of a Professor of Theology in the Leipsic University. Having been dismissed from the Gymnasium at Schulpforte, for general bad conduct, he returned home, studied there, and at length in spite of his loose course of life, was appointed assistant Professor in his father's department. His looseness of morals soon led to his dismissal. He retired to Halle, but by the influence of a friend was after a time called to Giessen, to the Chair of Theology. This was in 1771, but after four years was again dismissed for heterodoxy. For a year or two he acted as general superintendent of the churches in the principality of Leininger, but again his bad course of life threw him out of his office. From here he returned to Halle, and for several years supported himself, miserably enough, by his pen and by lecturing. He at length sunk so low as to become the keeper of a common drinking house, called "the Weinberge," which was for a few years the popular resort of rationalistic theological students, to whom he used to discourse in ridicule of the Bible and all divine things. About 1789 he was convicted of being the author of a severe pasquinade against one of the edicts of the government, and passed a year in consequence, in confinement in Magdeburg. After his sentence expired he returned to Halle, where he died miserably in 1792. The evil influence of such a man cannot easily be overrated. A Professor of Theology, employing his talents and learning to cast ridicule upon faith in God and his word; an instructor of young men, yet seeking to root out all religious principle from their hearts; the highest officer of the churches of a principality, yet by his life and conversation casting contempt upon the very name of a church.

Besides these may be mentioned, in the words of another, "the '*Aufklarer*,' (Apostles of Intellect,) Nicolai and his friends, the contributors to the *Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek* [founded in 1766.] A Socinian interpretation of the Scriptures had been, it is true, long known before then, and indeed frequently advocated, but they were the first who earnestly and zealously sought to found on it a popular creed."

It was at the period of which we are speaking that the doctrines of a plain and simple Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, at Konigsberg, away in the North-eastern part of Prussia, were becoming known, and making an impression upon the learned, without parallel in modern times. This man was Immanuel Kant, a giant of intellect, learning and industry. He was the man, if any, who could reverse the order of things and found religion upon philosophy, (human speculation) instead of philosophy upon religion. After twenty-five years of service as Professor, (1770 to 1795,) his mind became weak and clouded, and a new generation of philosophers entered upon the stage of action. The principal of these were Schelling, Fichte and Hegel.

Schelling was from a town in Wirtemberg, and was born in 1775. He studied at Tubingen, and was successively Professor of Philosophy at Jena, Wurzburg, and after several years service as Secretary of the Academy of Arts in Munich, lectured for some time on Philosophy in Erlangen, whence he returned in 1827 to Munich, as Professor of the same, and left this city for Berlin in 1841. He is the founder of a system of philosophy as incomprehensible in the eyes of the common student, as it is grand in those of his disciples.

Fichte was born in 1762, and at the age of 31, was appointed Professor at Jena. After changing his residence from one University to another, many times, he at length fixed himself in Berlin, in 1809, as Professor in the new University just then going into operation. He was a man of irreproachable character, and added greatly to the influence of his doctrines by the excellence of his personal traits. He died in 1814, and was with his wife a sacrifice to the kindness of heart, which led them into the hospitals of the wounded, sick and disabled soldiers of the war against Napoleon. Fichte, Steffens and Schleiermacher were the three who drew up the plan of the Berlin University.

Hegel was a native of Stuttgard, born in 1770, and educated at Tubingen. Like Fichte, he was successively Professor or private lecturer and teacher in many different places, until finally, in 1818, called to Berlin to occupy the Chair which the death of Fichte had left vacant. He died of the cholera in 1831. His wife still lives in Berlin, distinguished for her active benevolence.

It is not that these great men during the three quarters of a century in which they taught and wrote, employed their extraordinary talents in philosophical investigations, that we blame them; the "noblest study of mankind is man," says Pope, and truly there can be no higher earthly object of study, than that being which was last created—"in the image of God created he him;" but the fault is, that not starting from the fundamental truths of revelation, they learned to discard these truths when they came in collision with the results of their investigations—choosing rather to sink revelation in the quicksands of theories, than to wreck a theory upon the everlasting rocks of revelation, of which not a jot or tittle shall pass away.

It is clear that the instructions and writings of such men, placed too in such influential and conspicuous positions, could not fail of making a deep impression upon the opinions and character of the successive generations of students, who attended their lectures or studied their works. And this influence would be particularly strong upon students of theology, to whom the study of philosophy is always added in Germany to the more strictly theological courses. It has been so in fact, and of this we shall soon see more. Various attempts have been made to enlist the philosophy of Kant in the service of evangelical religion, as Hermes, of Bonn, attempted to do it, in support of Catholicism. It is needless to say that the Bible has been found by experience to be a better corner-stone, at least by the really orthodox in faith.

To some extent there is an analogy in the progress of intellectual and natural science; it is not the profound investigators of galvanism and electricity, who have devised the means of making them practically useful in the telegraph, nor have the founders of philosophical systems been the ones to carry out the principles, which they announced, into such forms as would be felt in their effects upon practical life—upon religion and morals. Could systems of philosophy remain mere speculations, as was once the case before the press came into being, little harm comparatively could result from whatever vagaries might be erected as monuments to the pride of intellect; but now all systems are sure to find some one to push their fundamental doctrines to their results, and introduce them to the world as principles of belief and action.

The first to reduce the doctrines of the Rationalists to systematic order, and thus openly attack through them the fundamental truths of the gospel, was a theologian, named Roehr, Superintendent in Weimar, in a work entitled "Letters upon Rationalism," published in 1813. He was followed by Wegscheider, of Halle, in 1815, in a Latin work, under the title of "*Institutiones Theologicæ Christianæ Dogmaticæ*." "From the nature of these works it is clear that the fundamental doctrine of modern Rationalism is, that the mission of Christ and the whole scheme of Revelation were merely intended for our instruction in certain principles, the truth of which uninspired human reason would alone, in process of time, have been able to establish."*

He, however, who carried out the modern philosophy most fully to its legitimate conclusions, unappalled at the results to which he was led, appeared twenty years later, when Kant, and Fichte, and Hegel, were all removed from the scenes of their labors, and no longer here to see their systems reduced from theory into practice. Of David Strauss, to whom we refer, we shall next speak. A. W. T.

*Hawkins' Germany.

THE IMPORTANCE OF DECISION.

MORE than forty years ago, a young man was preceptor of Bradford Academy, who had just become interested in religion. He was invited to a social party to spend the evening. After tea, the tables were prepared for card-playing. This young man was very much tried when he saw this preparation. Several of the company were young ladies, who were members of his school, and he felt a responsibility respecting the influence which he should exert upon them. He made up his mind that he would not engage in the amusement, and retired to another room. The young ladies asked, "Where is the preceptor?" They all gathered around him, and entreated him to join them in card-playing. He told them that he could not, and gave them his reasons. This afforded him an opportunity to enter into a free conversation on the subject of personal religion. Among the young ladies present, that evening, was Harriet Atwood, who was afterwards Harriet Newell, of the first company of missionaries who went from this country.

The faithful conversation of that young man resulted in her conversion. Through the blessing of God, an entire revolution was wrought in her feelings and purposes.

She devoted herself to preaching the gospel to the heathen. She had it in her heart to do this work; but lived only to come in sight of heathen lands. Her memoir, prepared and published by Dr. Woods, has done a great work. She being dead, yet speaketh. Hundreds have been baptized into her name as well as imbued with her spirit. Her example will live, and continue to exert an influence, until earth's remotest nations shall have learnt Messiah's name.

The young man who took this stand has been a successful pastor in New Hampshire more than forty years. The good accomplished by the decided stand which he took that night will never be fully understood until the secrets of all hearts shall be revealed. How important that Christians be decided!—*Puritan Recorder.*

For the Watchman and Reflector.

MORTALITY AMONG THE FRIENDS OF THE BIBLE.

THE last two mails from England show that the harvest of death among the friends of the Scriptures in that country has of late been more prolific than usual, or at least, that the last enemy has been reaping in the high places of the field. Among those who have been thus removed, all of whom were personally well known to the writer, we will mention:

1. *The Right Honorable Lord Bexley.* He first became known to the world as a politician of the conservative order; and some thirty years ago, he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, then bearing the name of Vansittart. After his elevation to the peerage, he retired pretty much into privacy, to enjoy his garden and his books. On the death of Lord Teignmouth, the first President of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the weight of character and the urbane manners of Lord Bexley pointed him out as a suitable successor to his old and intimate friend. This post he filled with considerable advantage to the institution, always proving that he felt an intense interest in its object and affairs. For some years, having far passed his seventy years, he has been very infirm, but has been admirably sustained by the religion which, in various ways, he long sought to extend. As he has died without issue, the title has become extinct. The Bible Society has for many years past been gradually verging more and more towards the Established church, so that we expect to hear that the Archbishop of Canterbury will succeed Lord Bexley in its presidency.

2. *The Rev. Andrew Brandram*, the Episcopal, or, as he was usually called, the *clerical* Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, an office in which he succeeded the eloquent and beloved John Owen, and which he filled for about twenty-seven years. Mr. Brandram was a laborious man, greatly attached to the Society, but never forgetting that he was *a Churchman*. His manner was haughty and overbearing, as some in this country, as well as in England, can testify. In the controversies connected with the Society during his official career, he always bore a very decided, and sometimes, not a very courteous part. When the Committee recently felt bound to yield to strong expressions of public opinion, in commencing their public meetings with reading the Scriptures, he very characteristically and promptly tendered his resignation, regarding the step as tending to destroy the dignity of the Society. We apprehend that small difficulty will exist in appointing his successor.

3. *The Rev. Ingram Cobbin, M. A.* The distinguished talents, sound scholarship, and early habits of this excellent Congregational minister eminently fitted him for the pulpit, of which he was enthusiastically fond. After a few years of pastoral life, ill health compelled him to resign his office; but two or three years' rest seemed to restore him, and he returned to his beloved work. He was installed pastor of a promising church, when his illness suddenly returned, and he was obliged to resign his charge a second time. He then became the founder and one of the Secretaries of the Home Missionary Society; but as he was unable to speak in public, he was compelled to resign this office also. For thirty years past, he was almost entirely devoted to Biblical Literature, in which he has rendered a most important and lasting benefit to the churches of Christ. His Evangelical Synopsis, Condensed Commentary, Portable Commentary, and Domestic Bible, with a number of smaller works of the same general character, came in perpetual succession from his pen, and all have well succeeded. His Domestic Bible, on several accounts his best work, is now being published by Hueston, of New York. Our friend died, venerated and beloved, in the 74th year of his age.

4. *Samuel Bagster, Esq.*, a well-known bookseller, a liberal man, and for many years known among the English Baptists as a deacon of Eagle Street church, London, in the days of the beloved Irimey. For the last thirty or forty years, the fine taste and noble enterprise of Mr. Bagster have been devoted to the production and sale of Bibles, in different languages, and in various styles of beauty. In this department he was absolutely without a rival. The Comprehensive Bible, edited by the lamented Greenfield, was among the first things of the kind which attracted attention. As this has been beautifully reprinted by Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, our readers may judge of it for themselves. This was followed by Polyglots in different forms, by Wiclif's New Testament, and more recently, the English Hexapla, in six different languages. Bagster was a scholar, a gentleman, and a Christian; in the department in which he labored he can never be forgotten, and large fruit must ultimately be enjoyed by his family. He died lamented by every biblical scholar who knew him, in his 79th year. B.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

NEW VERSION OF THE BIBLE.—NO 2.

THE great body of those who need a translation, know no language but their own; many of them are poor, and have neither time nor ability to peruse long and learned disquisitions on the meaning of words. It is not from books, but from conversation, and by listening to others, that they form an opinion as to the meaning of what they read and hear. They understand words, therefore, not according to their etymological import, but according to their present use. Two hundred years ago, the word *prevent* signified, among other things, *to anticipate*; now it means, almost exclusively, *to hinder, to obstruct*; and this meaning, or none at all, is attached to it by people in general. The word *conversation* formerly meant *conduct*; *now*, in Worcester's Dictionary, it is defined, *familiar discourse; talk*, and nothing else. *Pate*, once signified head; now, says Worcester, used in ridicule. *We do you to wit*, never was good English, and none but very well-informed persons can now even guess what it means. It would be useless to multiply instances like the above; they are found scattered through the present translation of the Bible, from Genesis to Revelations, rendering it next to impossible that the word of God can be understood by the great body of the unlearned. Nor is this all. Who has not felt his devotional feelings receive a rude shock, when he reads of *beasts* in heaven; *beasts* worshipping and praising God there? And who has not at times been pained, to find in the Scriptures expressions easily turned into ridicule, or which modesty might hesitate to pronounce?

That there are such blemishes in our present version, who will deny? Is it right then to continue them, and thus to mar the usefulness, and impair our reverence for the word of God? Should prejudice in favor of a particular translation, keep us from imparting the Scriptures to our less favored brethren in all their purity? Does not God require this at our hands? And shall we not be unfaithful stewards, if from any unhallowed motive, we are prevented from doing this?

Those who propose a New Version, in the fear of God, are endeavoring to meet their responsibilities in this respect. Is their work one that should be opposed?—for it, should they be suspected and reproached?—and can we feel justified if we suffer them to toil discouraged and alone? JUSTICE.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

PURITAN CUSTOMS.

From Banvard's forth-coming volume on "Plymouth and the Pilgrims."

IN 1632, Governor Winthrop, of Massachusetts, made a visit to Plymouth, accompanied by his pastor, Rev. Mr. Wilson, and two captains. They embarked in a vessel commanded by Captain Pierce, which had recently arrived from England, and were put on shore at Weymouth, where another colony had been planted after the destruction of Weston's, and which had met with some degree of prosperity. On the next morning they started for Plymouth, which they reached at evening of the same day. They were honorably received, hospitably entertained, and "feasted every day at several houses." The Sabbath, being communion day, they partook of the ordinance of the Supper. Winthrop, in his journal, has given a particular account of certain forms which were observed on that occasion. He says:

"In the afternoon, Mr. Roger Williams (according to their custom,) propounded a question, to which their pastor, Mr. Smith, spake briefly. Rev. Mr. Williams prophesied, and after, the Governor of Plymouth spake to the question; after him the elder, then some two or three more of the congregation. Then the elder desired the Governor of Massachusetts and Mr. Wilson to speak to it, which they did. When this was ended, the deacon, Mr. Fuller, put the congregation in mind of the contribution, upon which the Governor and all the rest *went down to the deacon's seat and put into the bag* and then returned."

From this, it would seem that the contribution box or bag was not passed around, but every one who contributed, the Governors with the rest, left his place, went down to the deacon's seat, which was probably near or under the pulpit, and there left his offering. On the following Wednesday, the Massachusetts Governor, with his suite, left for home. They were accompanied part of their way by the Governor, the pastor, and the elder of Plymouth.

This is not the whole of this interesting visit which has come down to us. Cotton Mather, in his Magnalia, has given a characteristic account of the question which was discussed, and some of the arguments employed on that occasion. It sheds additional light upon the spirit and temper of those times. He states that "there were at this time in Plymouth two ministers, tinctured so far with the humors of the rigid separation, that they insisted vehemently upon the unlawfulness of calling any unregenerate man by the name of *Good-man Such-a-one*, until, by their indiscreet urging of this whimsey, the place began to be disquieted. The wiser people being troubled at these trifles, they took the opportunity of Governor Winthrop's being there, to have the king publicly propounded in the congregation, who, in answer thereunto, distinguished between a theological and a moral goodness, adding, that when juries were first used in England, it was usual for the crier, after the names of persons fit for that service were called over, to bid them all *attend, good men and true*; whence it grew to be a civil custom in the English nation, for neighbors, living by one another, to call one another Good-man Such-a-one, and it was pity, now, to make a stir about a civil custom so innocently introduced. And that speech of Mr. Winthrop put a lasting stop to the little, idle, whimsical conceits then beginning to grow obstreperous."

On their return home, they came to a place named Hue's Cross. The religious antipathies of the Governor were excited, and for fear that at some subsequent period the Papists might assert that this name was evidence that their religion was first known in this country, he ordered it to be called Hue's Folly. Thus, in a peculiar sense, did the cross become foolishness.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

NO!

A VERY little word, but very often exceedingly hard of utterance. No man or woman can be wise or safe who is incapable of saying emphatically, No! A young mother asks me, can she, ought she, to give money, which she could not spare without great inconvenience and threatened ruin, merely because when a friend asked for his signature to a note, which his judgment whispered to him he ought not to sign, he could not say, No!

I have seen a young man drawn away from the very portals of the sanctuary, out into the fields and into worse places, because he could not say, No!

I have heard of young ladies being coaxed into the theatre and to dancing places, by the solicitations of professed admirers, against the remonstrances of conscience, and the convictions of duty, because they had not learned to say, No!

Many have been ruined, soul and body, for time and eternity, because to the solicitations of wrong, to the entreaties of tempters, they shrunk from promptly and decisively replying, No!

Say it boldly, firmly. If you speak it in a whisper, with a hesitating air, as though fearful of your own decision, and as though reluctant to give pain by a firm negative, you do but invite fresh solicitations, more pressing appeals, and render it necessary to torture your heart by repeating your negatives. A faint No is a half Yes! You will spare yourself a great deal of trouble, and your friend a great many words, by learning to utter with a full, but not harsh voice, a good round No!

"*Let your Nay be Nay.*" When you have once said it, if solicitations should be continued, look right in the face of the speaker, with a kind of mild wonderment, as though you were surprised that he did not hear you, or as though you did not comprehend the possibility of a man retracting his word, when it has once been positively or negatively given. I have seen some who, without being rude or unamiable, could look a most emphatic No!

I have met somewhere a little sketch, that runs somewhat after this manner. Harry Jones was a very fine young fellow, in our village, but he never could say No. One day a recruiting sergeant came drumming into town, and every lady knew what he was after. So did Harry, and as he stood gazing at the little troop, the officer stepped up to him, and with a pleasant smile, invited him to step into the tavern, and take something to drink. Now Harry Jones was a sober lad, because he lived with sober people. He did not like to drink much, but couldn't say No, to such a fine looking officer. And he drank a second time with the sergeant, and when he got sober, he had a shilling in his pocket, and was enlisted in the King's army. He got into bad company, and not being able to say No, he soon became companions with them in crime. One of his fellow-soldiers, asked him one night, to go with him and catch a sheep, that they might have mutton chops next day with their horse-beef rations. Harry didn't like it, but he could not say No. He went, caught the sheep, and got caught with it. He was transported for life, and just before his departure for Botany Bay, he said to some of his friends who came to visit him, "My sin has been caused by my want of resolution to say No. But not being able to say No to a merry companion, even when he invited me to commit a crime, I thus became his accomplice."

In order to learn to utter it when necessary, it is very important to practice, even when alone, saying No! GLANNIS.

THE CLAIMS OF GOD'S LAW FELT IN ETERNITY.

THE National Preacher for May, has a sermon by Rev. R. E. Pattison, D. D., on "The Spirit returning to God," from the declaration in Ecclesiastes—"The Spirit shall return unto God who gave it." The sermon argues, with clearness and force, the truth that the return of the human soul to its God will add greatly to its capacities for thought and comprehension. The following passage treats of the law of God as felt in its claims in eternity:

We shall also have an acute sense in eternity of the claims of the Divine law upon us as we do not in this life. God says, be ye holy, for I am holy. We now know this to be his requirement, but we do not appreciate it; and we do not feel the force of the law resting on the conscience. The chief reason is, we have not an abiding sense of God's presence, accompanied with a clear view of his perfections. In eternity, the apprehension of the claims of the law of God will be precisely those of our perception of his existence and attributes, since his law is a transcript of his moral character. Here we can sin; and because God keeps silence, we feel no restraint upon us. There is little or no compunction of conscience; so indistinct often is the impression on the mind that there is a God, at least that he is a holy God. But it will not be so in eternity. Every thought and volition will be seen to have in it moral character; and the mind will instinctively refer its actions to the moral standard. If what we have said before be in substance true, the perfections of Jehovah will so blaze out upon the intelligent powers of the soul, that not to make this comparison will be impossible. Were a voice from heaven repeating, in the solemn accents of Divinity, the commandment, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, it would not, in all probability, produce an impression so deep or so vivid as will be experienced in eternity by the secret living consciousness of the soul that "the law is spiritual." Could you be happy on earth with this claim, thus forcibly addressed to you? Is not the quiet of conscience now experienced, much of it at least, the result of forgetfulness—because you do not consider? Have you never experienced any uneasiness as you have felt this requirement urged upon you? Have you not felt it to be a demand which you had no heart to answer? Though sensible that it is right that you should be required to love God, and to love him supremely, still, have you never been sensible at the same time that it was painful to acknowledge the claim? Has it not been the conviction of the understanding and conscience triumphing for the moment over a reluctant heart? But can you enter eternity, where this claim will never be forgotten, *nor* its justice doubted, but from the living remembrance of which and the acknowledged justice of it the heart revolts? Where you shall feel the claim of God upon your affections, and yet not an emotion of love be awakened, but the opposite? It shall only call into livelier action the secret hostility of the heart to such a being as God is, and to such a government as his. Can you, can any person, endure an endless existence like this? Are you aware that such must be your condition if you die unreconciled to God? To say nothing of that punishment which God may inflict on you directly as the desert of your sins, or of the remorse which you must inevitably experience at the recollection of past offences, as it shall be suggested to the conscience of the different periods onwards in eternity: Son, remember that thou in thy lifetime wast guilty of this or that transgression, didst omit this or the other duty, or didst, on occasions which can never be forgotten, treat lightly the Divine mercies—to say nothing of your now, by a life of impiety, treasuring up wrath against the day of wrath; can you as you are, unreconciled to God, venture into his holy presence? You are now conscious of shrinking even from the *remote* intercourse which the worship of him on earth requires; can you endure to be for ever *with* him?

OBLIGATION AND INABILITY.

THE doctrines of grace do not, in the view of Dr. Chalmers, interpose any obstacles in the way of pressing upon the sinner his immediate obligation to repent and believe the gospel. The following extract from a letter to a beloved friend, will be read with profit both by ministers and people.

"I am, perhaps, on the matter of man's natural inability, and of God's absolute and irreversible ordinations, as high a Calvinist as any acquaintance you have; yet I think that I can perceive the consistency of this with the most free, and urgent, and practical earnestness, not merely in proposing to sinners the overtures of reconciliation, but in beseeching their acceptance of them. The freezing speculation which would forbid this, seems to me at variance with all apostolical example. Look to the burning earnestness of Peter's address, when he entreated the Jews to 'save themselves,' to 'repent and be converted, that their sins may be blotted out.' It is not the indicative but the imperative mood which he makes use of. It is not a mere didactic exposition of the way by which we are saved, but it is a practical call on those whom he addresses to betake themselves to that way. And it marks most strikingly the harmony which there is between the doctrine of God's sovereignty, on the one hand, and the duty of His ministers on the other, to address themselves to the hopes and the fears, and all the active principles of man's nature—that, as the result of Peter's exhortation, 'three thousand were added to the church of *such as should be saved*,' meaning, no doubt, by those who should be saved, the 'as many as were ordained to eternal life,' and of whom it is said in another place, when the word was addressed to them, that they believed.

"The natural inability of man to accept the offers of the gospel no more supersedes the duty of the offerer, than the impotency of the withered hand superseded the command of our Saviour that it should be stretched forth. Power was given in this instance along with the command, and it is given still along with the preaching of the gospel. Do, my dear sir, continue to preach it freely, universally, urgently. It is well that you feel the impotency of the preacher's voice. But the inference from this is not that you are to chill, in obedience to any worthless dogma, the warmth and earnestness of your preaching; but it is that to preaching you must add prayer. Throw yourself upon God for the success of all your ministrations, while you suffer nothing to blunt the force or the fervor of these ministrations, and he will add the efficacy of His Spirit to the testimony of His word."

SLAVE MARKET IN ALEXANDRIA.

THE slave market still exists in Alexandria, although interdicted by law. A correspondent of the Puritan Recorder, writing from Alexandria under a late date, says:

"One of the objects of interest in these Oriental cities is the slave market. Although there is a standing order of the Sultan against the importation of slaves, and many suppose there are no such things as slave markets within the Turkish Empire, yet they exist in all the chief cities of Turkey. The one at Alexandria is a kind of court, formed by rows of low, dark and smoky holes or huts, in which the unfortunate victims of cupidity sometimes take shelter from the heat of the sun, and sleep at night. There were forty or fifty of all ages and of both sexes, mostly Nubians and Abyssinians. Some of them were sufficiently clad; but others were destitute of more than half the apparel which the lowest standard of decency would require. And so thoroughly had the work of degeneration been accomplished, that they seemed scarcely sensible of their degraded condition. The price of a black boy or girl varies from forty to sixty dollars. A half white girl sells for one hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars. It is heart-sickening to witness such a spectacle. When shall this foul traffic cease, and man no longer make merchandize of his fellow man? When will my own country wipe off the stain and stigma which this inhuman and debasing business has unhappily fixed upon her? How low has sin sunk mankind!"

RUSSIAN JEWS.

THE following extract is from a letter written by Mr. F. D. Kleinham to the London Jewish Intelligencer:

"There is at the present time a great desire for the Scriptures on the part of the Russian Jews. About a fortnight ago, a Jew from Wilna, formerly the seat of a university, and a place still famous for the ambitious emulation of a large number of its Jewish population, in furthering the cause of Hebrew and Rabbinical literature, came and purchased 200 entire copies of the Old Testament Scriptures, and 150 parts of the same; and at the same time begged me for several copies of the New Testament for distribution am

purchase our redemption, and then ask ourselves, is a tenth part too much?

But I seem to hear some one say, "I cannot give so large a sum. I must be just to myself and to those dependent upon me. It costs me all my salary to live. What, all of two thousand dollars, all of fifteen hundred, all of one thousand? Then allow me to say, presumptuous and even impertinent as it may seem, we are living as Christian ministers ought not to live. I say *we*, for I would include myself in the number—that is, if I have such a salary—and such a salary does not support me.

Permit me to refer to a resolution which I have made. I have a salary, say of one thousand dollars. One hundred of that sum *belongs to God*, and *to no one else*, under ordinary circumstances. The remaining nine hundred shall meet all my expenses—*let what will come*. At the commencement of each week, I will lay by, in some chosen place, two dollars—*that* is my consecrated money, and *nothing shall touch it*. If it costs me the practice of the most rigid economy, that sum shall be devoted to the cause of Christ.

Let us, then, as ministers of the cross, and as private members of the church, lay by in store, upon the first day of the week, as God has prospered us, and the coming year of missionary effort shall be one of cheering prosperity and of devout thankfulness.

ROTHWEN.

Watchman & Reflector.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1851.

MEETING OF THE MISSIONARY UNION.

Our paper goes to press this week amid scenes of unusual interest. Our brethren from abroad are visiting the city in great numbers to attend the anniversary of our Foreign Missionary organization, and, we trust, to bless us with their conversation and their prayers. This is the second meeting of this body in our city. The first was held in the Charles Street church, April 25, 1827, on which occasion Dr. Gano, Dr. Bolles, Bela Jacobs, Charles Train, G. F. Davis, Levi Farwell, and others, who have since gone to their rest, were prominent actors. It is a coincidence worth remarking, that then the news of the first Mrs. Judson's death had just been received, and now we are met for the first time since the death of her lamented husband. His period of service has been protracted twenty-four years beyond hers. On that occasion, were passed the following preamble and resolution:

"It having been announced by the Corresponding Secretary that Mrs. Ann H. Judson, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Judson, died at Amherst, in October last,—Resolved, That a short time be employed in prayer to Almighty God, that he would sanctify to all concerned this afflictive dispensation; and in devout thanksgiving to Him for the extraordinary preservation of her life so long during the imprisonment and sufferings of our missionaries in Burmah."

The report of the Board adds: "Mrs. J. lived to execute all that sympathy dictated, and which fortitude and decision could achieve for her husband and his associates in irons; to relate the particulars of their oppressions and escapes, and to enter on a new situation with most encouraging prospects; but here, on the 24th of October last, she expired."

On the present occasion, we are met to record a similar memorial over the ocean-grave of her partner in suffering and in labor. The earthly history of these two pioneer missionaries is now complete. Well may we say in view of it, What hath God wrought!

THE DEATH OF ELDER ALFRED BENNETT.

It has just been announced by telegraph that this great and good man has fallen. He died at his residence in Homer, N. Y., on Saturday, 11th inst., where he has been some months confined by sickness. Our recollections of him cover a period of more than thirty years, and in all that time, we have never known a word or deed of his which was not in keeping with his general character as a minister and Christian. At his own domestic altar we found him as devotional as in the pulpit. Thirty-one years ago we heard from him the first missionary sermon to which we ever listened, from the words, "The poor have the gospel preached to them," and the traces of it are now so distinctly legible in our mind that we could sketch its principal features. It was animated and powerful, then so eloquently defended. Eld. Bennett was born in Mansfield, Conn., where he early married, and soon after removed into the then wilderness of central New York. He "lifted up the axe on the thick trees," and with his own hands cleared for himself a homestead in the town where he now slumbers in his grave. Here he began his ministry, and for forty years has been one of the chief actors in those plans, organizations and labors, which have done so much for his denomination and the cause of Christ in his own State, in the country at large and throughout the world. He and Elder John Peck, living near each other and of about the same age, are associated in our memory somewhat like Peter and John, or Paul and Barnabas, "They were lovely and pleasant in their lives and in their death they have not been long divided." We could indulge in many agreeable recollections of these good men which would no doubt interest our readers. Their record is on high. Eld. Bennett has long been an efficient agent of the American Baptist Missionary Union, abundant in labor and extensive in travel.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

We have no room for more than an announcement of the meeting which was held at the Rowe Street Baptist church, in this city, on Monday evening last, in behalf of the American and Foreign Bible Society. The Hon. Heman Lincoln presided, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Sharp. Extracts from the annual Report were read by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, after which the following resolution was offered by Rev. W. F. Hansell, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.:

Resolved, That the rapid increase of the population of this country by foreign immigration, imposes upon this Society the duty of zealously prosecuting its work of Home distribution, both for the sake of this immigrant population itself, and for the sake of the influence which it is to cast back upon the countries from which it comes.

This resolution was sustained in an admirable and effective speech by Mr. Hansell, and passed by the meeting. Dr. Ide, who had been expected until within a few days, was not present. The meeting was very fully attended, and was in all respects a gratifying one. It was the first meeting of the kind, we believe, ever held by the Society in Boston. After singing the doxology, the Rev. Dr. Pryor pronounced the benediction, and the congregation dispersed.

PHILADELPAIA AND NEW YORK ANNIVERSARIES.

AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

Our denominational anniversaries commenced with the twelfth annual meeting of the American Baptist Publication Society, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, May 7th, in the Fifth Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. Malcom's.) Sansom Street. The Society met at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., with the President, Rev. J. H. Kennard, in the chair. After the singing of a hymn, and the reading of Scripture, prayer was offered by the Rev. Thomas Winter, of Roxborough, Pa.

The annual report of the Board of Managers was read by the Secretaries, Rev. T. S. Malcom and Rev. J. N. Brown; the former, the portion relating to new publications, and the latter, the portions relating to colportage, agencies, building fund, foreign field, &c.

[Six]teen new publications were stereotyped or printed during the year, viz.: Curtis on Communion; Bunyan's Awakening Works; Bunyan's Inviting Works; Bunyan's Devotional Works; The Messiahship of Jesus, (Frey); Scripture Series for Sabbath Schools, No. 1; do. No. 2; Law's Call to Christians; Pengilly's Seven Letters to the Society of Friends; A Pedobaptist Church no Home for a Baptist; The Serpent Uncoiled, or a Full Length Picture of Universalism; Aids to Devotion, (Lincoln); Remington's Reasons for becoming a Baptist: The Power of the Cross; Daily Lessons from All Creatures; Prayer for Ministers of the Gospel; "I am Resolved;" "Remember;" The Primitive Churchmen; and, The Primitive Rule of Giving for Benevolent Purposes. The new publications embrace 2708 pages, of which 1894 are duodecimo—average of the whole 169 pages each. Also, 17,250 copies of the Baptist Almanac for 1851; and 20,000 copies of the Baptist Record. The new stereotype plates amount to 1852 pages—exceeding the number of last year by 1010 pages.

New editions have also been printed of Fuller's Complete Works; Aids to Devotion; The Psalmist; Harp; Remington's Reason's, &c. The number of copies of volumes printed, 39,500; of tracts, 145,000;—total, 184,500 copies. The whole number of publications on the Society's list is 292, of which there are 89 volumes in English, German and French. New editions of 93 of the Tract series have been printed. Of the Society's tracts, 180 are English, 8 German, 3 French, 9 Children's.

Twenty-seven colporteur missionaries were employed in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Arkansas, Virginia, Wisconsin, Missouri; also in Canada and Oregon. These have labored among the German, Dutch, French, and Irish, also among seamen, &c. Many souls have been led to the Saviour. The salaries are $150 per annum. In the Foreign field, grants have been made to France, Germany, Hayti, Burmah, China, &c., besides donations in money for France and Greece, to publish denominational tracts.

The sum of $9,846 83 has been realized upon the Ten Thousand Dollar Plan, after deducting expenses for its collection. Grants have been made to individuals, ministers, and Sunday schools, to the full amount of the annual interest.

The sum of $11,000 in cash and pledges has been secured towards the $25,000 Building fund. This will defray, when completed, the cost of the building and lot now occupied, besides erecting additional buildings upon the rear of the lot, for printing and binding.

The charter, which was limited to ten years, has been made perpetual by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The Treasurer's report was read by Rev. B. R. Loxley, Assistant Treasurer. The receipts, from all sources, for the year ending March 15, 1851, were $40,597 71; being double what they were three years ago, and quadruple what they were nine years ago. The stock of the Society, in bound volumes, sheets, &c., is $12,888. The stereotype plates, (13,654 pages,) wood cuts, &c., valuing the old plates at half price, are worth $11,000. The total value of stock, stereotype plates, is $23,988. The copyrights are not reckoned. The Library contains 1150 volumes.

The following Officers and Managers (a majority of whom are laymen, according to the Constitution) were elected, by ballot, for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. Joseph H. Kennard.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. G. B. Ide, D.D.; Rev. F. Wayland, D. D.; Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D.; Rev. Baron Stow, D.D.; Rev. William Hague, D.D.; Rev. John M. Peck, Rev. S. J. Creswell, Rev. E. G. Robinson, Mr. Thomas Wattson, Mr. James M. Linnard, Hon. F. Humphrey, Mr. Albert Day, Hon. James H. Duncan, Mr. David Barton, Mr. J. P. Crozer, Mr. J. Batcheller, Mr. G. N. Bleecker, Mr. S. N. Kendrick.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. Thomas S. Malcom.

Editorial Secretary—Rev. J. Newton Brown.

Depository Agent and Assistant Treasurer—Rev. B R. Loxley.

Recording Secretary—C. A. Wilson.

Treasurer—William W. Keen.

Managers—Rev. A. D. Gillette, Rev. J. L. Burrows, Rev. George Kempton, Rev. George I. Miles, Rev. M. G. Clarke, Rev. J. A. McKean, Rev. T. Winter, Rev. E. M. Levy, Rev. T. R. Taylor, Rev. Heman Lincoln; Brethren Franklin Lee, William Bucknell, Jr., John C. Davis, Isaac Reed, P. H. Cassady, Isaac Ford, Thomas Rawlings, Wilson Jewell, M. D., E. S. Burnett, S. B. Van Dusen, Thomas S. Foster.

Some alterations were made in the Constitution, recommended by the Board of Managers, to conform to the Charter.

The afternoon session was closed with prayer, by Rev. William Shadrach.

In the evening, a large audience assembled to listen to the addresses by Rev. T. Armitage, of New York, Rev. D. Shepardson, of Cincinnati, and Rev. A. Waring, of Hayti. The services were opened by singing; after which the Scriptures were read by Rev. Dr. Malcom, and prayer offered by Rev. Dr. Ide.

The following resolution was offered by Rev. T. Armitage, of New York, seconded by Rev. W. H. Parmly, of Burlington, N. J.:

"*Resolved*, That of all the modern agencies which the King in Zion has called into existence for the settlement of the controversy between his glorious truth and the traditions of men, there hath not arisen a greater than the printing-press; and that in proportion as this Society shall zealously ply her presses, and circulate her publications, she is destined, through this agency, to act a noble part in the total overthrow of tradition, and in the permanent vindication of the truth as it is in Jesus."

The speaker (Rev. T. Armitage) sustained this resolution in a glowing speech, of which we can only give [...] daism and Mahometanism, he dwelt upon the pernicious effects of tradition in corrupting the churches so soon after the death of the apostles, and especially in the church of Rome, with its unwritten miracles, unwritten revelations, and unwritten doctrines, accompanied by chantings and music, splendid sacerdotal vestments, the fragrance of incense, imposing architecture, and every thing that could charm the senses or materialize the worship of God. Tradition magnified the altar above the glory, and the temple above the Deity. The ministry became corrupted and shorn of its strength. They laid violent hands upon the doctrines of the cross, perverting to the worst of purposes the doctrines of original sin, of justification by faith alone, and of salvation by grace. They asserted boldly that the voice of tradition is the voice of God, and the only exponent of his word. They invaded the divine ordinances, professing to transubstantiate the elements of the Eucharist into the very body, soul, blood, and divinity of Christ, and then insolently denied the cup to the laity, and ascribed salvation to a wafer! They devised the innovation of infant baptism, and coupled with it the chimera of baptismal regeneration. They decreed a threefold order in the ministry, and concocted the bloated fable of a pure apostolical succession. *Pure!* did I say? Indeed, you might as well look for a limpid stream after it had run through a hundred dunghills, as to expect a pure apostolical succession in any traditionary church. They published the banns of matrimonial alliance between the Church and State, having first consecrated Tradition as the officiating priest!

He then spoke of the influence of tradition upon *the people* vitiated by its deadly influence. It put a padlock upon science. The lamp of theology and the taper of learning burned dim in their sockets. Thought was entombed. Terrific darkness held her stern and unmolested night. Thumbscrews and racks supplied the place of logic; blind obedience the place of agitation and research. Holy Scripture was pronounced "dark and obscure."

The origin of printing was then described, at first apparently a plaything, but now the most powerful collateral engine for the accomplishment of God's purposes. In less than five years from the invention of printing, there fell from the press six hundred and thirty-seven leaves stamped with the impress of God in the form of a Bible. O, what a wonderful commentary is this upon the providence of God! Think of it. The primeval stroke of the press put the traditions of men to the blush, by making the Divine Word its first fruits! The church of Rome was at first blind to the power of the press, but soon endeavored to muzzle it. But the attempt was abortive. The dauntless Luther spread his theses by the press. Would that he had completed what he prepared, by removing all traditions. Let us thank God for what Luther did, and by His blessing this Society will labor to perform the arduous task confided to it, in the providence of God. What that task is, it is not difficult to divine. If I go to your Constitution and inquire there as to the character of your work, I soon learn the whole story. The answer is, "Anti-tradition!" If I go to your annual reports, with the same inquiry, the answer is again, "Anti-tradition!" If I go to your Publication office I have scarcely time to propound the same interrogatory, before I hear a voice from one shelf, marked 'Noel,' crying "Anti-tradition!" And another marked 'Pengilly,' answers, "Yes, Anti-tradition!" A third marked 'Remington,' exclaims "Amen, Anti-tradition!" And then from a fourth, bearing the cognomen of three illustrious warriors, Carson, Bunyan and Booth, there starts up in chorus, "Truth Lord, Anti-tradition!" Well then, Anti-tradition be it. Go on in your glorious work, and prosper. You shall see the last tradition crouch before the clank of your press; you shall wring from him, in death, the concession, "Thine, thine, is the field, *O, Press*.

The next address was by Rev. D. Shepardson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, upon the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the present extent, rapid growth, future prospects and spiritual necessities of the Great West plead eloquently with the friends of truth and humanity for an enlargement of the operations of this Society."

He pleaded earnestly for the Great West, stating numerous striking statistics, and calling upon all to guide the millions of that mighty valley, furnishing colporteurs and ministers' libraries and Sunday schools. The resolution was seconded by Rev. William Shadrach, and adopted.

Another address was made by Rev. A. Waring, Hayti, after reading the resolution, "Whereas the publications of this Society in the French language have been of great use in Papal countries:

Resolved, That we recommend enlarged efforts in the circulation of the Society's publications in foreign languages."

The speaker held in his hand three of the French tracts issued by the Society, prepared by the late Dr. Cote, and spoke of the mighty influence they had exerted in Hayti, denounced by the priests, but read with avidity by the people. The resolution was seconded by Rev. J. G. Collom, of Wilmington, Del., and adopted.

The following resolution, offered by Rev. J. Lansing Burrows, and seconded by P. H. Cassady, Esq., was unanimously adopted: "Whereas, we feel grateful for the prosperity attending this Society, and are deeply impressed with our need of Divine guidance, and of enlarged contributions to carry forward the important work committed to us, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we earnestly request that prayer may be specially offered in behalf of the American Baptist Publication Society on the second Sunday in June, and that simultaneous collections be made, on that day, or on some succeeding Sabbath of the same month, to be appropriated to the Building fund and the Colporteur fund."

Another resolution was adopted, offered by Rev. M. G. Clarke, and seconded by Rev. S. Sproul, of N. J.:

"*Resolved*, That it be earnestly recommended to the Board of Managers to employ immediately such measures as they shall think proper to bring the claims of the Society fully before the denomination."

A collection was taken; the benediction was pronounced by Rev. William Shadrach. The audience remained deeply interested till after ten o'clock.

The Society has had a year of unusual prosperity. The following table shows the receipts for nine years:

1843.	$9,906 54	1848.	$20,927 22
1844.	12,714 94	1849.	26,470 76
1845.	20,803 78	1850.	24,822 69
1846.	22,727 96	1851.	40,597 71
1847.	24,277 75		

The salaries and all other expenses connected with the manufacture of books have been met by the book-sales, so that the business department is really a donation to the benevolent funds, instead of diminishing them.

The Society has evidently been blessed of God, and its progress has been great compared with past years. But the work to be accomplished is vast, and there must be vigorous action, untiring liberality and ceaseless prayer. The colporteur operations should be enlarged, and books are needed in Spanish, Danish, and Dutch. Combining within one Society so many important objects, it is evident that it deserves a still larger measure of attraction. May its influence continue to extend! May multitudes be led to the Saviour of sinners by its colportours and its publications!

AM. BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

THE BUSINESS MEETING

Of this Society, was held in the vestry of the Oliver street church, on Thursday, May 8th, at 3, P. M. In the absence of the President and Vice Presidents, Rev. Spencer H. Cone, D. D., was called to preside. Rev. Edward Lathrop, Secretary. Prayer was offered by Rev. Z. Grenell, of New Jersey. Ministers and brethren present, not Directors or members of the Society, were invited to take part in the deliberations. The following committees were appointed: On Credentials of Delegates—O. Tracy, N. H., G. S. Bailey, Ill., John Goadby, Vt., A. Armstrong, N. J., J. T. Seeley, N. Y. On Nomination of Officers—E. L. Magoon, N. Y., A. D Gillette, Pa., H. Seaver, Mass., E. E. L. Taylor, N. Y., J. M. Challis, N. Y.

In the absence of the Treasurer,—Charles J. Martin, Esq.,—an abstract of the Treasurer's Report was read by Rev. B. M. Hill. On motion, it was

Voted, That the Report be accepted and printed in the Records.

Rev. Benjamin M. Hill, the Corresponding Secretary, read an abstract of his annual report. On motion it was

Voted, That the Report be accepted, and printed in the doings of the past year.

Rev. Dr. Cone presented and read a Protest from the First Baptist church in New York, of which he is pastor, against the Society's accepting a lease of the Mission Rooms from the Trustees of the First church. [...] through the kindness of the First Baptist church, your Society have for nine years been permitted to occupy, without charge, the rooms within our Meeting-house, known as the Home Mission Rooms. We have been informed from four of our Trustees that five of their number, have prepared a lease of the premises to your Society at the annual rent of one dollar, for the term of twenty-one years. Against such a proceeding on their part, and against the acceptance of said lease on yours, we enter our protest. The church was in no way consulted in relation to such a lease, and if consulted, would not have assented to it. We believe the acts of the five Trustees to be wrong. They were opposed by the four Trustees whose title to the office was indisputable. We protest against a benevolent society holding property without the permission and against the will of the body to which the property belongs. The Protest says that the constituency of the corporation of the First church would, if called together, almost unanimously unite in this Protest. The four Trustees, (the minority,) moved, before the question was taken, to refer it to the constituents, but the proposition was rejected. The action was contrary to the customs and rules of the church and congregation. The church represents to the Society that the lease was made against its knowledge and will, and the influence and effect of the instrument are greatly to deteriorate the value of its property, and therefore if there were no considerations of morality or legality affecting the case, the benefit already received by the Society should be regarded as sufficient to prevent participation in such injury to the First Baptist church.

On motion of Rev. I. Wescott, it was

Voted, That the Protest just read, be placed on file among the papers of the Society.

Rev. J. L. Hodge, of Brooklyn, regretted any action on the Protest, as no lease to which reference was made, had been received by the Society. He preferred to have the rooms in a more convenient place. He was averse to having the Society act in reference to an instrument which they had not seen. [Mr. H. was frequently interrupted by several individuals. He desired to proceed without interruption. It may be found that his views on some points are different from what some persons imagined them to be. Mr. Wm. D. Murphy several times interrupted those who had the floor, and in an exciting manner, argued against the reception of the lease.]

Rev. N. Colver, of Boston, moved that the Protest be taken from the files, and referred to the Executive Board as the guide of their action in the premises.

Rev. Orrin B. Judd moved an amendment to the resolution, in order to show that the Society disapprove of the acceptance of the lease, and made some remarks on that subject. He was interrupted by inquiries as to his being a member of the Society.

Rev. J. L. Hodge reiterated his opinion that the lease might never be presented to the Society, and therefore, no action ought to be had on the matter. [While Mr. H. had the floor, Dr. Cone said that the lease was now ready for signatures, and he hoped the Society would not accept it. Some of the Trustees who prepared it were not properly and legally in that office.] Mr. H. complained of being interrupted by the Chairman. [Mr. Murphy arose to vindicate Dr. Cone, and to urge the Society to reject the lease.] Mr. H. urged that the lease should be presented to the Society, before it would be proper to act on a Protest to that instrument. It would look strangely, he said, in future years, to see on file a Protest against a document that was not in existence. Circumstances might occur which would prevent the lease ever being offered. Such action seemed to him like a lady's refusing an offer before she received one. He asked where is this lease?

Dr. Cone said that the Board of the Bible Society had already accepted a similiar document* from the Trustees, and those Trustees now wished us to accept this. They are waiting for our signatures.

Mr. Colver desired that the whole subject be referred to the Board. He deprecated the idea of having this Society entangled in a controversy of this sort.

Dr. Dowling remarked that a majority of Dr. Cone's Trustees *had* made out a lease, and likewise alluded to the Bible Society's acceptance of a similar instrument. [Mr. Gillette said that we have no wish to enter into any of the controversies which we know nothing about. At this remark considerable approbation was manifested.] Dr. D. complained of the frequent interruptions to which he was subjected. He preferred to have a lease. If no lease is granted he desired the Society to go elsewhere. Some of the matters referred to were of a somewhat local character. Disapprobation was observed at a portion of his remarks.

* The Bible Society afterward re-considered their vote.

Mr. Simpson did not agree with the remarks of his pastor, Dr. D. He preferred to have the good feelings of the church rather than of the trustees.

Mr. Colver's motion—that the Protest be taken from the table, and referred to the Board as their guide in this case, passed by 63 to 27.

On motion of W. H. Wyckoff, it was

Voted, That the Board be instructed,—should the lease be offered to them,—not to accept it.

We would gladly dismiss the whole matter without another word; but we feel it to be a duty as public journalists, to enter *our* protest against the indulgence in any meeting, especially in those of a professedly religious character, of feelings and remarks which are not gentlemanly nor Christian. If good people must differ in their views of things, it is no reason why they should not treat each other with entire courtesy. Those who have grown up to man's estate, who have had extensive intercourse with society, and who have for many years been the professed disciples and ministers of Christ, are justly expected to have acquired sufficient discipline and self-control, to carry on the discussion of all subjects in a way calculated to honor and not to injure the cause of the Redeemer. It is reasonably enough expected that a religious meeting should be quite a different affair from a noisy political caucus, and that religious men should express themselves without the acrimony which is but too commonly indulged in civil assemblies.

Rev. E. L. Magoon, from the Committee on Nomination of Officers, reported the same names as last year, for the year ensuing. The report was accepted, and the Society proceeded to ballot. Mr. W. D. Murphy and Rev. E. E. L. Taylor were appointed tellers. The persons nominated were elected, viz.:

President—Hon. Isaac Davis, L. L. D., Worcester, Massachusetts.

Vice-Presidents—Dea. William Colgate, New York; John P. Crozer, Esq., Chester, Pa.

Treasurer—Charles J. Martin, New York.

Auditor—Garrat N. Bleecker, New York.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. Benjamin M. Hill, New York.

Recording Secretary—Rev. Edward Lathrop, New York.

At a meeting of the Officers and Life Directors, Messrs. Cookson, of Mass., Hill, of N. J., Mason, of Mass., Morton, of N. Y., and Gibbs, of Pa., were appointed a Committee to nominate a Board of Managers. The following persons were elected:

Managers—Rev. S. H. Cone, D. D., New York; Rev. James L. Hodge, Brooklyn; Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, do.; Rev. T. John Seeley, New York; Rev. Ira R. Steward, do.; J. E. Southworth, Brooklyn; A. B. Capwell, Esq., Brooklyn; Rev. S. Remington, New York; H. P. Freeman, Williamsburg; Rev. E. L. Magoon, New York; Rev. H. J. Eddy, do.; Rev. J. S. Backus, do.; Rev. M. J. Rhees, Williamsburg; Loomis Ballard, Brooklyn; Rev. Isaac Wescott, New York.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The 19th anniversary of the American Baptist Home Society was held in the Oliver Street church, (Rev. E. L. Magoon's,) on Thursday evening, 8th inst., at 7 1-2, P. M. The Scriptures were read by Rev. Spencer H. Cone, D. D. Prayer was offered by Rev. D. T. Hill, of N. J. Rev. Benjamin M. Hill, the Corresponding Secretary, read his Annual Report, of which the following is an abstract:

The following statement shows the condition of the treasury on the 1st day of April, 1851:

Balance from last year's account,	$ 4,965 16
Cash receipts from all other sources,	32,119 89
Total amount of cash received for the year ending March 31st,	37,085 50
Total amount of disbursements for the same period,	33,985 95
Leaving a balance in the treasury of	3,099 55
Amount of liabilities of the Society, Mar. 31, 1851,	$25,323 53
Do. " available resources,	6,339 55
Balance against the Society,	$18,983 98

Of the above amount of receipts, $28,908 28 were in contributions, donations, legacies, &c., being an in[crease over the amount of the receipts the previous year of] $3,707 19, independent of the amount received for the *Home Mission Record*.

Of the amount of liabilities reported above, $3,652,99 are in drafts issued to missionaries and constantly reaching the treasury for payment. This amount alone exceeds the cash in the treasury $553 44. But in addition to the above amount in drafts, there were due to missionaries on the same date, for services performed, $2,062 62, which are subject to immediate demand. These two sums exceed the amount of cash on hand, $2,616 06.

Of the amount appropriated up to April 1st, $5,829 52 in addition to the above will fall due within the first quarter of the ensuing year; and this amount must, probably, be increased by appropriations requiring payments in advance for travelling expenses of missionaries under appointment to their fields.

During the last fiscal year the liabilities of each month considerably exceeded those of the previous year, while on the other hand, the receipts of five months were less than those of corresponding months of that year, thus rendering the average monthly excess of receipts, over those of the previous year very small. These facts show that caution in the appropriation of funds has been necessary.

The average monthly receipts of the first three quarters of the year were $2,136 97. Those of the last quarter were $3,775 26. Of the entire receipts of the last quarter $5,903 58 did not reach the treasury until the last month, and $4,391 34 of that sum was not received until the last week of the month.

The effect of this has been embarrassing to no small degree, and will probably continue to affect our interests for some months to come. The scanty receipts of a part of the year and the heavy amount of liabilities to provide for, rendered it necessary to delay the fulfilment of encouragement given to several ministers and churches to expect our aid, and to entirely disappoint a considerable number of more recent applicants. The more profuse supply of the treasury during the last quarter and especially the last week of it, brings the Board before the Society with a report of cash on hand which, without a knowledge of the cause would seem to indicate a prosperous condition of the treasury, rendering anxiety and immediate effort in its behalf unnecessary. This, with the facts now stated, would evidently be a fallacious view. The large amount of floating claims and balances now due and liable to be presented at any day are more than sufficient to absorb all the cash in the treasury and nearly all the present available resources of the Society; and the number of churches and ministers now waiting for our aid, and whose circumstances render immediate appropriations necessary, call for an amount exceeding the balance of the resources.

The receipts for the first quarter of each new year heretofore, have been generally small, and unless unusual liberality should mark the contributions of the churches for the ensuing quarter, instead of a full treasury it will be emptied of its last dollar; many missionaries will suffer great inconveniences for their salaries; and new appropriations must cease or be very much limited until a later period of the year.

Summary of Missionary Labors and results.—One hundred and forty ministers have labored as missionaries or agents of the Society during the past year. Of that number 93 were in commission at the time of making our last Report—April 1, 1850. The remainder, 47, were new appointments at different periods during the year. From 4 of the latter number no reports had been received or were due on the 31st of March, 1851, at which date the year closed. Five other missionaries are under appointment, but as their labors do not commence till the 1st of April, they are not enumerated with those above.

Eight who were under appointment some portion of the year need no further aid from the Society.

The distribution of the missionaries has been as follows. In New Hampshire, 1; New York, 3; Delaware, 1; Missouri, 1; Illinois, 32; Indiana, 14; Ohio, 2; Michigan, 18; Wisconsin, 21; Iowa, 14; Minnesota, 3; New Mexico, 1; California, 3; Oregon, 3; Canada, (West) 8; Grand Ligne, 7. Besides which 8 collecting agents have been employed for longer or shorter periods in nearly all the Eastern and Middle States.

The whole number of States, Territories and Provinces occupied is 15. The number of stations and out-stations supplied is 386, and the aggregate amount of time bestowed upon the field is equal to that of one man for 97 years and eleven months.

The missionaries report the baptism of 981 persons; the organization of 33 churches and the ordination of 37 ministers.*

Fifteen houses of worship have been completed and 10 are in progress of building.

* In addition to the above, the missionaries report having preached 13,341 sermons, delivered 1,355 lectures, or public addresses on moral and benevolent subjects; made 28,377 pastoral visits; attended 8,248 prayer and other religious meetings; obtained 1,500 signatures to the temperance pledge; and travelled 95,937 miles in discharge of their duty. The Monthly Concert of Prayer is observed at 65 stations. Connected with the churches are 183 Sunday schools and 94 Bible classes, having 1,127 teachers and 8,782 scholars, and furnished with 21,962 volumes in their libraries.

The mission churches have contributed to the usual objects of Christian benevolence $2,104 97, and about $13,540 in addition to our appropriations for the support of their ministers; besides a large amount for building or repairing their church edifices.

Rev. J. S. Backus, of New York, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in extent and importance the Great West as a missionary field is unequalled in all the world, and invites to immediate occupancy.

Mr. B. alluded to the vast extent of our Western country, as a missionary field. It would take more than forty days to explore even the Home Mission coast of the West. The whole Pacific coast, from the Northwest of Oregon, extended about two thousand miles. Along this coast, there would soon be scattered cities and villages, which would be calling loudly for the gospel. An officer of the Government had mentioned to him that he spent a Lord's day at Pacific City, and grieved at the spiritual destitution of the people, he invited them to come and hear him sing and pray. He was astonished at the large numbers who seemed anxious to attend on the means of grace.

The cry comes from many destitute regions, "Come and help us." On the west side of the Rocky Mountains there is nearly half as much territory as on this; the whole of this territory will soon want men of God to labor for the spiritual welfare of its inhabitants. The population of the West increases so rapidly, that post offices can hardly be established fast enough. The astonishing increase of people from every part of the world, urges us to be in earnest in sending out the Word of Life. It is surprising that we have only about $30,000 to be expended annually for Home Missions, while we need a vastly greater amount. This sum is but as five barley-loaves and two fishes among so many.

Mr. B. spoke of the importance of immediately pre-occupying this vast field. Fifty dollars expended now, for these new settlements, would accomplish more than $5,000 at some future period. The present is the time to put in the good seed before the enemy sows tares. We ought to arise and pre-occupy the land at once. Whatever is done in days of childhood, will be better done, and accomplish more good than in after years. Let our Western settlements be able, at some future period to look back, and see what they owe to the Home Mission Society. If one hundred and one Puritans formed the character of New England, how much more can be done by the large number of Baptists of this country.

All nations are largely represented in the West. The Irish are there in astonishing numbers; and 200,000 of the Welsh are there; hundreds of thousands of Germans; 2,000 are there also from China. We want missionaries of the right stamp to labor among these different classes of people. If, said Mr. B., we fail to occupy the ground first, we shall fail to occupy it last. Every thing in this country, moves with rapidity. A little more than *two centuries* ago the first Puritans settled in our country; now look over the land, and see how it has been changed. 225 years ago the land of the city of New York was sold for $24. We know not what great changes may occur during the next 225 years.

Rev. Isaac Wescott offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That such are the endeavors and self-denying labors required of the missionaries of this Society, as to demand in them not only deep-toned piety, a call to the ministry, and mental culture, but also decision of character, untiring diligence, strong common sense, enlarged views of benevolence, and ardent love for their work.

Mr. W. enlarged upon the various qualifications necessary for the home missionary work mentioned in the resolution. In speaking of the importance of decision of character, he alluded to this trait in the character of Daniel, of Paul, of Martin Luther and of Roger Williams. He said we have this trait, also, in some of our home missionaries. Their purpose has been fixed, although fond relatives have wept over the sacrifices they have been obliged to make. We need men of great energy in order to keep up with the active men of business, whose horse is steam, and whose express is lightning. He spoke of the importance of having men of enlarged benevolence, so as to train the churches aright. Churches cannot be prosperous, without channels of benevolence running out from them. We need, too, men of ardent love for their work. Without this, when difficulties come, as they must, they will be disheartened, and relinquish their work. Men possessing the qualifications to which the resolution alludes, of deep-toned piety, mental culture, decision of character, untiring diligence, strong common-sense, enlarged views of benevolence, and ardent love for their work,—are the men we want, and they can be had, if the churches will pray for them, and sustain them. A population which is rolling west at the rate of twenty miles a year, needs great numbers of such men, and great liberality on the part of our churches.

Rev. H. J. Parker, of Vermont, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the history, character and condition of the Swiss Mission at Grand Ligne, in Canada East, are such as should secure for it the confidence, sympathies, prayers and liberal benefactions of all Protestant Christians, and especially of this Society.

Mr. P. first remarked upon the state of the field occupied by this interesting Mission, as it was when our missionaries entered it. Intellectual, moral and spiritual darkness reigned; in a population of some six hundred thousand, only an average of one in fifteen could read. From its planting until now, this Mission has been a child of Providence. In its entire history, God has signally honored his own Word. The presentation of a Bible, or a Testament has been the unanticipated means, by which, sometimes, after the lapse of many years, at several stations, the way for successful missionary labor has been prepared. At every crisis in its history, God has raised up for the Mission liberal and earnest friends. In a manner peculiarly interesting, he has furnished for it efficient laborers, *when* needed, and *such* as were heeded. As they have been prepared to enter them, he has opened to these laborers new doors of usefulness, wide and effectual.

The present condition of the Mission is adapted to inspire its friends with confidence in its growing usefulness. The Mission property is in a good condition. The views and policy of the missionaries are settled on a tried and Scriptural basis. The people in the country are fast becoming more intelligent; public schools are giving to the rising generation the key of knowledge; a printing press is now established at Napierville; a small semi-weekly paper is published by brother Cyr, and a spirit of earnest inquiry is abroad. Many who have long been groping in papal darkness are "finding the Word of Life, and eating it up." A goodly company of young men are in process of training for the work demanded. Some foundation stones in the ancient temple of Popery, have, in Canada East, been loosed. Many have lost their confidence in the priests. He that first established the Mission, and has prospered it hitherto, is still its Guardian and it must succeed. The voice of him that rolls the stars along, spake all the promises.

The following resolution was offered by Hon. Thomas Swaim, but it being about 10 o'clock, no remarks were made upon it:

Resolved, That the wide-spread destitution of the Home Missien field, every year increasing beyond any former precedent, by the rapid influx of the population of the old world, to our shores, is by no means appreciated by American Christians; and that as *one* denomination of Christians, the American Baptists ought to raise the year ensuing, at least Fifty Thousand Dollars for the promotion of the great object of the American Home Mission Society.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The fourteenth anniversary of this Society was held in the Oliver Street church, on Friday. At 9 A. M., the business meeting was called to order, by the President, Rev. Dr. Welch. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Webb, the Rev. M. J. Rhees, by instruction of the Board, brought before the Society certain resolutions which the Board had passed, authorizing and directing the President and Recording Secretary to unite with the Corporation of the First Baptist church in New York, in cancelling a lease of the Rooms of the Society, which lease had been recently voluntarily tendered to the Board by that Corporation, and accepted in the ordinary course of executive duties. The resolutions were approved and confirmed by the Society.

Rev. J. N. Granger, of Providence, then presented a report from the committee appointed last year in reference to a change in the second article of the Constitution, so as to confine the operation of the Society to the foreign field. The report reviewed at length the operations of the Society, in the business of manufacturing and publishing English Bibles. It has always been held that the Publication or Book department was a self-supporting institution, and the Committee presented the results of their inquiries on this point. According to their estimates after crediting the department with all books given away, and appropriated to life-directors and life-members, and with all stock now in possession of the Society—consisting of bound and unbound books, debts due, stereotype plates, &c. &c.—there is a deficiency of $24,583,99 due the foreign department. The total expenses of the book department have been $143,475,04. The amount received from books sold, is $78,858,82; books granted life-directors and given away, $13,464,29; total, $92,323,11, which is the market value of all books issued from the Society's rooms for the first fourteen years of its existence. As estimated, these books have been sold at 26 1-2 per cent. below actual cost. The report concluded with recommending that the business of manfacturing English Bibles, by the Society, be discontinued, and that hereafter the Depository be maintained by the purchase of books. If, after suitable experiment, it is found that this cannot be done without loss, the Committee then recommend the entire relinquishment of the Depository.

Adjourned until after public services.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Rev. D. Benedict, of Pawtucket, R. I. offered prayer. The President, Rev. Dr. Welch, in addressing the meeting, congratulated those present upon the auspicious circumstances under which they had met to celebrate the fourteenth anniversary of the Society. These circumstances are such, said he, as should call for devout acknowledgment of the Divine goodness. The entire retrospect furnishes the clearest evidence that God approves of our work. At the commencement of the past year the Board entered upon their labors under circumstances that justified the most gloomy apprehensions. The esteemed brother, who from the origin of the Society had presided over its councils, then retired from the position he had so usefully occupied. The officers, and a majority of the Board, also vacated their places by resignation. Our unity appeared to be broken, our resources divided, and a conflict commenced that threatened to paralyze our energies, and jeopardize our very existence. Clouds of adversity lowered darkly over us, and shadowed our prospects with gloomy forebodings.

It would not become me at this time to comment upon the circumstances connected with this unhappy rupture; neither the place nor the occasion would justify it. It is sufficient for us this day to know that God has been better to us than our fears, that he has granted us gracious indications of his providential favor. Our reports show that the liberal benevolence of the churches has enabled us to respond to every claim from home or abroad, and that our receipts exceed those of the preceding year all of $4000. This result is beyond our most sanguine expectations, and is the more gratifying as it gives evidence that the confidence and zeal of the churches has not been disturbed, or abated by the shocks the Society has sustained. The Divine hand is discernible here. God loves and honors his own word, and he will vindicate its truth and purity, not in the storm of conflict, but in the tranquil, yet resistless movements of his almighty power.

In conducting the operations of the Society during the past year, the Board have not for a moment supposed that the principles which should govern their action are at all doubtful. The will of their constituency so emphatically expressed at the last anniversary, the exclusive object contemplated at our organization explicitly stated in your Constitution to be "to aid in the wider distribution of the Scriptures in all lands," it is believed have been correctly understood by them. Your Board has not yet discovered any thing to warrant a departure from the uniform course of the Society from its commencement to this day, still less could they find any occasion for engaging in new enterprises of so doubtful a character, as to divide the sentiments of the denomination, and to gender strife. The present English version of the Scriptures, that has enlightened and sustained our fathers, and still receives the confidence of the present generation, is still loved and circulated by them as the word of the living God. Its imperfections are admitted—all things human are imperfect—but its revision in the only way in which it can ever be successfully revised—by such means as the concentrated wisdom of the churches may suggest, and by ability so unquestionable as to secure universal confidence—has never been submitted to this Society, and is not comprehended within the limit of its constitutional objects. Whatever, therefore, may have been the individual opinions of members of the Board, it is a question which could not rightly be entertained around their table. The book that discloses to us the will, beneficence and purposes of God, that has been a lamp to our path from earliest infancy, that is endeared to our hearts by frequent repetitions from a mother's lips and in a father's prayers, can never be lightly regarded, or committed to any but competent hands for revision. We are confident the received version surpasses every other in fidelity and excellence. A better version, sanctioned by the confidence of our whole communion, and by other evangelical denominations, must be furnished us before we can say to our good old English Bible, depart from our pulpits, our closets, and our confidence. Until then we are confined to it by our strong convictions and by the express will of the Society.

We are engaged, continued Dr. Welch, in a holy enterprise, that contemplates the glory of God and the dearest interests of mankind. To sustain it, may involve sacrifices of a peculiar character. This should not discourage us. The results cannot be doubtful. God's word cannot return to him void. Let the company of those who publish it be devoted, humble, and faithful.

The Treasurer, Mr. Nathan C. Platt, of N. Y., then read his report, from which it appeared that the total foreign expenditures of the Society, during the past year were, $23,000 77.

Expenditures for printing, paper, binding, depository expenses, &c., &c.		21,729 11
Temporary loan,		1,000 00
		45,729 88
Receipts,	44,983 73	
Balance on hand last year,	389 68	45,373 41
		356,47

The annual Report of the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. S. S. Cutting, opened with the statement that the Board have taken up and carried forward the usual operations of the Society, introducing no new methods of business, though studying such changes for future adoption as experience might require, and congratulates the Society that the year has been one of unsurpassed prosperity. The receipts exceed those of any previous year by about $4,000. After an allusion to the death of Dr. Judson, the report proceeds to review the operations of the year. The foreign appropriations have amounted in all to a little over $23,000, as follows: To the American Baptist Missionary Union for Scripture operations in Burmah, Assam, Siam, Telogoo, China, Germany and France, $14,750; to Dr. Sutton for Orissa, $1,000; to Rev. J. G. Oncken, for Germany, $6,511 76; to Rev. T. T. Devan, for France, $521,51; to Grande Ligne Mission, for Canada, $217,50. The work carried on during the year, in these countries is then noticed in detail, and presents a most gratifying view of the efficiency and usefulness of the Society. The part of the report relating to Home operations mentions improvements in methods of business which the Board believe to be required in order to economy and efficiency in those operations, and after a statement of appropriations in this department gives the usual information on the state of the Society's affairs. It then concludes with an extended notice of the late distracting controversy, explains such points as have been misapprehended, and counsels peace and union.

This part of the report, which is of great practical importance, we are able to give in full, and herewith present it to our readers:

In concluding this summary of the year's operations, the Board cannot refrain from expressing their profound regret, that they have found the work of the Society obstructed by misapprehensions concerning the force and intent of the doings of the last annual meeting in relation to a revision of the English Scriptures. These misapprehensions the Board have to a certain extent labored to remove, not at all by embarking in controversial discussions or appeals, but by explanations which they believe to be reasonable, and which they hoped would be satisfactory. Something they are assured has been gained by these explanations, but the objection has been raised, that it is the Board only, and not the Society, which has spoken, and that the explanations therefore have no authoritative force. To remove this objection, the Board would here refer to this point, and submit their views to the Society.

The Constitution of this Society proposes as its object, "*to aid* in the *wider circulation* of the Holy Scriptures in all lands." The circumstances of the rise of the Society, and all its history, however, prove beyond question that it proposes this object on certain principles well defined and understood, viz., that all mankind are entitled to receive, and that it is the duty of those who enjoy the precious possession, to give the Bible fully and faithfully translated,—so that every man may read in his own tongue, wherein he was born, the complete record of God's revealed will. It is not expected that this Society, either now or at any future time, will actually reach all mankind with its benefactions, for according to the Constitution, its object is only "*to aid*" in the work, but it is expected that whatever it does in this great and noble enterprise will be done with a careful regard to the principles here stated. Hence the excellence of the versions which it circulates, becomes to the Society a matter of just solicitude, and accordingly at the very meeting of the Society at which it was determined to make the field of the Society's operations as boundless as the world, we find significant resolutions relating to this point.

1. *Resolved*, That this Society will expect of their Board of Managers, in carrying into effect the second article of the Constitution 'it shall be the object of the Society to aid in the wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures in all lands;' the most sedulous care in procuring such versions only of the sacred Scriptures into the languages of the heathen, as have been, or may be, faithfully made, and are approved by competent examiners.

2. *Resolved*, That in the distribution of the Scriptures in the English language, they will use the commonly received version, until otherwise directed by the Society.

These resolutions, it will be seen, covered the ground of versions in "the languages of the heathen," and the version to be distributed in our own tongue. For some reason, no allusion was made to any language not heathen, excepting the English. It is a fair inference, however, that the principles governing in the specific cases, respectively, would properly govern in corresponding cases not specified, as they might arise.

No practical difficulty or misunderstanding under these general rules has ever arisen except in the case of the English Scriptures. In "the sedulous care," exercised in relation to versions in heathen languages, there has been unanimous concurrence. The resolution pertaining to the English Scriptures, was, as any specific resolution in such case should be, either in form or fact, qualified and temporary. There were special reasons in this case why it should be so in form as well as fact. There had been fears widely expressed at that time, that it was the purpose of leading brethren in this Society to bring out a new English version under its patronage, and these brethren now affirm that this was their purpose. Under such circumstances, a resolution defining a present rule of action, and waiving the disputed question in such form as to involve no sacrifice of principle, was undoubtedly a wise course for brethren desiring to work together. For many years it was the bond of union. Fears were allayed on the one hand, while no man's hopes were crushed on the other. The question was surrendered to the course of Providence.

At the annual meeting two years ago the resolution restricting the Board to the circulation of the commonly received version in English, was rescinded, and measures looking to a new or corrected English version were immediately taken by the Board. The public announcement of this fact became at once the occasion of revived fears, and of discussions which pervaded the whole body of members and patrons of the Society. There was unquestionable point and severity given to these discussions in many instances, by the feeling that the movement involved a violation of pledges, given in divers forms, and in some cases with the understood sanction of the Board of Managers. It is not strange that in the heat of such a controversy, with few attempts at explanation, language was sometimes used without those kindly qualifications which soothe the heart and rekindle love. In how far there was ground for the understanding of pledges, it is not now perhaps material to say. Official documents exist which are certainly liable to such construction, whether so intended or not, and that they were actually so construed, and that in undefinable ways, such understanding did very generally arise, are simple matters of fact. Under such circumstances, your Board believe that the reasons which required and justified the original restriction, more strongly demanded a similar measure now. These were not the indications of a providential call for a departure from the former policy of the Society, and to leave the question again to Providence, on the same grounds as before, was, as your Board believe, the true line of duty. Thus, as then, brethren might labor together so far as agreed, waiving the question in debate, or if to any the correction of the English Scriptures seems a duty too imperative and immediate to be postponed, such a work might be the separate and distinct one of all disposed to join in it, while still the ranks of this Society should be unbroken, and the whetted sword fall upon the "king's enemies" only.

Was this in fact what was done by the Society last year? Clearing our way through the husks and rinds of the transaction, and seeking studiously the real intentions which the resolves of last year were designed to express, do we find substantially a renewal of the restriction of 1838? Such is the belief of your Board, and this interpretation they accordingly communicated to the members and friends of the Society in the periodical paper of October last. To that paper reference is here made.

It has been stated that the Society by the resolves in question has put its seal upon the present version as too sacred or perfect for amendment, and even that it has virtually determined to "stereotype" its errors and obscurities. Your Board have seen nothing in the action of the Society which is justly susceptible of such an interpretation, and they believe that the Society will concur with them in meeting it with an unqualified disclaimer. They neither regard the version as without faults, nor have they any desire to perpetuate its faults. As a translation it is a human production, and bears the marks of human infirmity; and this would be true of any version which might be made. It is a translation of many and established excellencies. Its merits place it above the reach of sweeping attacks, at the same time that its defects are the just subjects of Christian and scholarly criticism. It deals with the highest truths, and should be handled with solemn reverence. It is the treasured repository of the faith of millions, as it has been the guide to heaven of many more millions already departed in hope, and all changes of its language should be well considered, conceived and executed in the spirit of meekness, and at the farthest possible remove from the irreverence or interests of sects and parties. That the version will always endure in its present form, no man has the right to say [illegible] God to open methods by which it shall be improved, and such manifestations of his will should command, and will receive, the [illegible] of his people. It is the interest of all to possess in the highest perfection the sacred oracles, and the duty of all to look with kindness and hope upon all true progress in biblical translation. It would be a sad and reprehensible dereliction from principle [illegible] to bind the world to present attainments in sacred learning, or to prohibit forever the application of that learning to the state of our common version.

But supposing the time for attempted revisions of the common version of the Scriptures to have arrived, and that the Holy Spirit from whom we have the inestimable gift of a divine revelation, is calling many hearts to the work, it may still be a question whether this Society should take up and carry forward such an undertaking. There are limitations to the duties and responsibilities of Societies as there are to the duties and responsibilities of individuals. The great Commission itself is addressed to every disciple of Christ, and yet it is not the duty of every one to become a missionary. Each one is bound to bear such part in the work as, in his circumstances, may be in his power. This Society is by its Constitution bound "to aid in the wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures in all lands." It assigns to itself not the whole of this work, but the duty of *aiding* in this work, and the practical sphere in which it shall operate, is left to be determined by circumstances. In the nature of the case it must leave many things undone. What it does it must do well, but it is neither within its power, nor its duty, nor its responsibility, to do all things which are embraced in giving the Bible to the world.

Thus, against this Society's engaging in the work of revising the English Scriptures, there are divers and strong objections. Its members are not agreed as to the duty, and would differ widely on the scope and character of the revision if it were attempted. The attempt would wound the hearts of vast numbers scattered over the country who regard the Society as under virtual pledges to bear no part in such a work. Their confidence lost to this Society, would soon be lost to others, and a general injury to the cause of religion of most painful character would ensue. Besides this, there are among the best learned, whose learning entitles their opinions on such points to respect, the gravest doubts as to whether a Society whose business it is to *circulate* the Scriptures in our own language, could under any circumstances engage in the work of English revision with propriety. A Society engaged in this revision, and with circulation in view as the ultimate purpose, is in danger of anticipating the merits of its work, and of bringing the weight of its influence and authority to bear in circulating a version which, if left to the dispassionate judgment of the world, might be little esteemed. Such persons believe the revision of our version, whenever attempted, to be the proper work of a few Christian scholars, shut away from the din of controversy in calm converse with the God of the Bible, supported in their work by the munificence of individuals, or of an association of individuals for that purpose only. Their work, when finally submitted to the public judgment, say these persons, should be left, under the safe guidance of Divine Providence, to find its true position and perform its allotted mission. If it should be indeed a better version, they maintain that it would work its way gradually into ascendency, and that when once it should have commanded general confidence, it might with all propriety be circulated by Bible Societies, according to the demand for it. Such persons refer to the manner in which our present received version came into the ascendency as illustrating their views, for that version, say they, when prepared, was never enforced by authority, but was published side by side with earlier versions, until its merits had excluded all rivals and won for itself the field. Others still, favoring a new version, desire a preliminary correspondence of Bible Societies and Universities, and in some way a union of all denominations of Christians in making a version which should be worthy the confidence of all. Such a union for such a purpose, they suppose might require a considerable period for its formation, but they believe the object worthy of the effort.

Now, under the pressure of objections arising from these divers and irreconcilable opinions, would it be wise, would it be likely to eventuate in good to the cause of religion, for this Society to take up and prosecute the revision of the English Scriptures? Within the broad purpose "to aid in the wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures in all lands," is there not enough of labor, which is less questionable and more urgent, to occupy the means and energies of this Society? Is there not enough in the calls of perishing millions to demand of us to abstain from questions which gender strife, and give our united strength to the practical work of dispensing to the dying the bread of life?

The Board believe that views like these have been the governing ones with this Society, and furnish the true interpretation of the resolutions of the last annual meeting. Far be it from this Society to decline from that high reverence for the Word of God, as revealed in the original Scriptures, and that profound sense of the claims of all mankind for a full and complete translation of those originals which first gave the Society existence, which have won for it the love of its thousands of patrons, and which will make it honorable in the history of the world's evangelization. Never was needle to the pole more true than this Society to its principles; nor will it ever falter from any part to which it may properly be called in fulfilling practically the object stated in its Constitution.

With these views, your Board have been unable to see any just cause for a division among brethren, who, for these many years, have been the friends of this Society. Do any desire a revision of the English Scriptures? This Society places no obstacles in their way. Let such a work be an independent work, to stand or fall on its own merits, and let brethren who are agreed in principle go together in details so far as agreed. Your Board believe this the apostolic rule, and that the adoption of it would be the harbinger of peace and concord to our churches, and a blessing to a dying world. "Let there be no strife between me and thee, for we be brethren." We are agreed in our labors for the destitute abroad, and even in regard to labors at home, we are agreed in so far as this, that our common version should be diligently circulated until, in the providence of God, it shall be superseded by a better. In these labors there is ample room and an imperative call for the most enlarged benevolence, and your Board believe it should not be the fault of this Society if all do not rally upon this common ground. Believing this, they have felt it to be their duty to suggest the tender of this branch of peace, in the earnest hope that it may be accepted. If it is declined, you will have the consciousness of an honest and earnest effort in the right direction. You will proceed to the accustomed work of the Society with the feeling that if obstacles meet you, and you are unable, in consequence, to do what you would to give the lamp of life to souls in darkness, they are obstacles for which you are not responsible, and you will be able, with stronger faith, to cast the case upon Him who works mysteriously, according to his own will, and brings forth light from the midst of gloom. If this branch of peace is accepted, your Board recommend an administration of the Society carefully adjusted to such relations, which shall inspire mutual confidence by illustrating the spirit of fraternal love. They believe that such acceptance would have the approbation of God, and that this approbation would be attested by enlarged prosperity and usefulness.

Is it said that in all this, this Society concedes nothing? Certainly it will not be required that it should concede any thing from its great object, "to aid in the wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures in all lands." From this it cannot decline. But it comes to old friends temporarily estranged, and in the spirit of generous conciliation, offers explanations, and tenders confidence and love. It comes to invite them to co-operation in the essential things on which we are agreed, and to assure them of non-interference on the single labor about which we differ. It declares our fast adherence with them to the principles which gave rise to this Society, and to ask only that on the question of the practical application of those principles in a single case, none shall coerce the consciences of their brethren, or suffer prejudice or reproach for differences of opinion. On such grounds, there may assuredly be union, which will commend itself to Christian hearts.

The Board of Managers here yield the trust which has been confided to them, invoking the Divine blessing upon the future labors of the Society.

Rev. M. J. Rhees, in moving the acceptance of the reports, expressed his unwillingness to detain the meeting by lengthened remarks, as the hour for adjournment had nearly arrived; he would therefore give way to the speaker who was to follow him. I have experienced, said he, great satisfaction while

hearing the reports of the Treasurer and Secretary, from which it is seen that nearly the entire amount of appropriations during the past year has been devoted to distributing the word of God among the destitute in foreign countries. That word had been sent out to shed the light and knowledge of God among the dark places of the earth. This is the great, the proper aim of the Society, and to it, therefore, the attention of the Board had been mostly directed. While home distribution had not been neglected, in fact had been as large as ever, a much larger appropriation had been devoted to foreign fields than in any preceding year. In view of these facts, and the circumstances under which the Board have labored, the friends of the Society should offer devout acknowledgment to the Author of all good.

The reports were accepted.

Rev. R. A. Fyfe, of Warren, R. I., then addressed the meeting. The Bible, said Mr. F., first imparted to men the great idea of radical moral reform, and the masses, throughout Christendom, catching the outlines of the thought—without heeding the sole means by which moral improvement can be effected—have gone wild with theories as absurd as any that ever came out of Bedlam. Now, everybody means to reform something, or somebody. There are those who tell us they intend to turn the world into a second Eden, and that there need be no innocence in the paradise of their creation; that the present life need not be a life of faith, of trial, or probation, necessarily involving inequalities and reverses, but should be one of pure enjoyment, where all men, of whatever character, should be equal in possessions, privileges, and happiness. It seems possible, if not probable, that we shall yet have societies to give all men the same physical constitution, the same amount of strength, and symmetry of intellect and character; societies to banish disease from the world—indeed, if we believe all that is published we are already well provided with this class of philanthropists. These are aims no more absurd than some of those on which professedly rational men are now experimenting. But it is matter for gratitude that the great schemes for evangelizing the world, which have engaged the attention of Christians for the last forty or fifty years, are no longer experiments. Many so called reforms are destined to perish like the prophet's gourd, but not the Bible Society, the Missionary Society, the Tract Society.

While some dreamers persist in the vain pursuit of a moral alchymy, by which the world is at once to be converted into a paradise of happiness, the Society whose anniversary we are now celebrating, contents itself with less showy but more certain aims. We pretend not to change this world into heaven, but to give men the means for learning the way from earth to heaven, and of soothing and sustaining them on their journey thitherward. Though we cannot lengthen mens' days on earth, yet we would furnish every man the true elixer of life, the waters of which if men drink they will never die. But is it possible to give the Bible to every man? Is not the undertaking so gigantic as to merit the epithet, visionary? I answer, certainly not. Every thing God requires us to perform can be done if we are heartily disposed to obey him. Every year increases the facilities for the accomplishment of this great work. Modes of communication are becoming more free and rapid, printing and publishing are growing cheaper, the languages of the earth are being more thoroughly mastered, and the desire to possess the word of God is waxing stronger and stronger. But we have not yet begun to approach the regions of self-denial in our gifts for God. The Jews had to give ten per cent. of their income for God. Did he make a hard bargain with them when he committed to their keeping the oracles of God, and required one tenth of what they made in return? Do we, as Baptists, give five, or even three, per cent. of our incomes for all religious objects put together? How is this? Is not the gospel as good, or even better, than Judaism?

What we require is the disposition to give. To create this disposition facts must be laid before the world and Christian men. Again and again we must show what the Bible has done for man in his civil and social relations and as a religious being. We must remind men that the diffusion of true civil freedom, and of pure Christianity depend upon the free circulation of the Scriptures. Why have the Protestant nations of Christendom progressed steadily in wealth, science, literature and the arts? Not merely because of the form of their governments, their geographical position, or the wealth with which they began the race, but chiefly, if not exclusively, because they have had the word of God among them, and have given more or less attention to its teachings. The Bible seems to be a sacred possession. On the lands where it is known and revered, the sun of prosperity shines most brightly, and on them the dews of heaven most gently fall. Such views appeal not only to the Christian, but to the statesman. It is sometimes laughingly and sometimes seriously said to be the destiny of America to diffuse over the whole earth the principles of freedom. In whatever tone this sentiment is uttered, it is in itself a noble one, and the speediest, the best, the only way to have it realized is to give the Bible to all mankind.

A difficulty felt in nearly every department of benevolent effort is, men are so impatient for immediate results that they grow weary in well doing unless they can by one or two efforts accomplish all they wish to do. They overlook the fact, palpable in the whole history of our race, that every thing that sanctifies and ennobles fallen man is of slow growth. Excitements convulse society but after they have subsided, how homeopathic is the amount of good which we find as a residuum. We forget in our impatience, God's method of working in the moral world, in its slow but magnificent development.

Mr. F. then spoke of the proneness to error and superstition, and the feebleness of Christian character among those who possessed not the Scriptures, as seen in the early history of the churches; he showed how necessary the Bible was as a pioneer to the missionary; the importance of the work of the Bible Society among those who seek these shores from foreign lands; and the need of extending the circulation of the Bible as the only means by which this country can be saved from the evils of Popery, Infidelity and Socialism. We are almost overwhelmed, said he, with the vastness of the work, and by the rapidly increasing facilities for its performance. God has gone before his people, and opened the brazen gates of empires, but he seems to be hindered, if I may so speak, by our unbelief. Asia and India, Germany and France, are unable to shut out the Bible, and even the walls of the Eternal city, "all battered and decayed," "let in new light through chinks that time has made." Surely these are encouragements to promote our work with renewed zeal, faith and hope.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was opened by the Moderator, by reading a hymn and prayer by Bro. Gillette, of Philadelphia. On motion, the order of the day was suspended for the purpose of giving the committee on nomination opportunity to report a list of officers for the ensuing year, when on the nomination of the committee, Rev. Dr. Welch was chosen President, S. S. Cutting, Secretary, M. J. Rhees, Recording Secretary, N. G. Platt, Treasurer. Board of Managers the same as that of the last year. Only five Vice Presidents were chosen—the Society departing somewhat, in this, from its usual custom—as follows: J. L. Dagg, of Georgia, E. Lathrop, New York, A. Caswell, R. I., C. G. Sommers, N. Y., E. G. Robinson, Ohio.

The order of the day was now resumed, and the following resolution from the report of the Chairman of the Committee on the Home Department, read at the morning session, was acted upon:

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be instructed to discontinue all operations in the business of manufacturing Bibles, except what may be required by existing contracts, and that so much of the capital stock now on hand, as is held for the purpose of manufacturing, be disposed of in the most advantageous manner for the benefit of the Depository.

The above resolution was considered as one of great importance, and after much discussion, in the course of which, many interesting facts were stated, it was concluded to refer the whole subject to the Board of Managers with power to act in the premises. It was understood that the Board as far as is practicable, will carry out the suggestions contained in the resolution.

The very able manner in which the report of the Committee was drawn up, was frequently alluded to in the discussions.

The report is to be printed in the general annual report of the Society. It was moved that the Board be instructed to report to the Society, in detail, at its next annual meeting. Alterations of minor importance, were proposed and adopted in Articles IX and X, of the constitution of the Society. After a few miscellaneous remarks, the Board were instructed to hold their first meeting on Saturday afternoon at 6 o'clock. The time and place of the next annual meeting of the Society, were by vote referred to the Board.

When every thing is taken into the account, this annual meeting of the American and Foreign Bible Society, may be considered to have passed off in an unusually happy manner, and it was with a countenance evidently expressive of devout gratitude, that the President proposed as an expression of thanksgiving on the part of the Society, that all present should unite in singing the good old doxology,

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

The Society then adjourned to meet at such time and place as may be appointed by the Board.

DR. BABCOCK'S DISCOURSE.

A MEETING was held in the Tabernacle Baptist church, New York, on Sabbath evening last, when according to previous announcement, Rev. Dr. Babcock preached a discourse before the American and Foreign Bible Society, on the Life and Character of Dr. Judson. The services were opened with an anthem by the choir, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." Dr. Welch stated the object of the meeting and offered prayer, after which Dr. Babcock in an address of more than hour in length, held the attention of the large audience, while with great simplicity and beauty, he delineated the character of the sainted pioneer of our Missions in foreign lands. The labors of Dr. Judson as a translator and his peculiar adaptedness to the work, formed the prominent topic of the discourse. This view of Dr. Judson, was well fitted to the occasion, and might naturally have been expected in an address delivered before a Society called into existence, for the great purpose of carrying out the noble principles he had adopted in giving to the heathen a faithful version of God's word. A most happy allusion was made to an old fashioned table which stood at the side of Dr. Babcock, upon which was the following inscription:

"This table, purchased by Luther Rice on the Isle of France, was presented by him to Adoniram Judson, who carried it to Burmah and wrote on it the whole Burmese Bible. As he finished that momentous work on the 31st day of January, 1834, he knelt over the table, with the last leaf in his hand, and prayed that God would "make His own inspired word, now complete in the Burman tongue, the grand instrument of filling all Burmah with songs of praise to our great God and Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen."

The services were closed by singing the touching hymn of Montgomery's,

"Servant of God, well done."

ANNIVERSARY SERMONS.—On Sabbath evening, May 4th, the anniversary week was commenced in New York, and several sermons were preached before different Societies. The annual sermon before the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, was delivered by Rev. Dr. Potts, from Romans 1: 14, 15, 16; "I am debtor," &c. The preachers of the American and Foreign Christian Union, and American Home Missionary Society, were Rev. Dr. Williams, of New York, and Rev. Dr. Riddle, of Pittsburg. The discourse of Dr. Williams, was founded on Zech. 4: 6, 7—"Not by might nor by power," &c., and that of Dr. Riddle, on the 1st and 2d verses of 67th Psalm. On the same evening, Rev. Dr. Cleaveland, of Providence, preached the anniversary sermon of the New York Bible Society, from Neh. 8: 6—"So they read in the Book of the Law of God distinctly."

NEW YORK CITY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The thirteenth annual meeting of the New York City Bible Society auxiliary to the American and Foreign Bible Society, was holden on Sabbath evening, May 4th, in the McDougal Street church. The following notice of this anniversary appears in the Recorder:

"The annual report, read by Warren Carter, Esq. President of the society, discloses a highly prosperous condition of its affairs at the present time, and represents the past year as one of the most useful in its history. The society's total receipts have amounted to $896 79, total expenditures $810 69. It has purchased of the parent society (the American and Foreign) 1675 Bibles and 1915 Testaments, which have been used for city distribution.

The annual sermon was preached by the Rev. George C. Baldwin, of Troy, from John xvii. 14; "I have given them thy Word;" developing, as the theme of the occasion, "The worth of the Bible as God's gift to man." The speaker, in an appropriate, forcible, and at times in a very eloquent manner, estimated the worth of the Bible to man under five distinct heads:

1st. Its intrinsic merits as a book.

2d. Its influence upon the secular interests of our race.

3d. Its influence upon the spiritual condition of man.

4th. Its worth as estimated by even those who were not Christians.

5th. The direct and indirect estimate which God himself has given of its worth.

That part of the discourse devoted to the treatment of some of the popular objections to the Bible was peculiarly happy and well-timed, and the idea suggested by the preacher an interesting one; that the notions of a "universal brotherhood," and a glorious millenium "in the good time coming," which infidels so doat upon, and which they predict as the certain and natural results of the spread of their principles, are but perversions of great truths, in no way revealed to man but through the Bible. Long before infidelity had "reared its horrid front athwart" the path of man, prophets of God had sung of that "good time," when strife shall cease, when "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." In prophetic rapture they had caught glimpses of its coming glory; and the New Testament has held aloft this hope, "like a torch in the wind," for two thousand years. The discourse throughout was a noble tribute to the paramount authority and excellence of the Word of God."

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—The abstract of the twenty-third annual report of this institution presents an account of the operations of the Society in foreign lands, particularly in Canton and Shanghai, China; Honolulu and Lahaina, Sandwich Islands; Valparaiso, Panama and San Francisco, on the coast of the Pacific; Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil; St. Thomas and Havana, in the West Indies; Havre and Bordeaux, France; Gottenburg, Stockholm, and Gottland, Sweden.

It next speaks of its domestic operations in connection with the numerous auxiliary and local societies, both on the seaboard and inland. The Sailor's Home under its direction in New York has had within the year, ending May 1, 2,525 sailor boarders, and in nine years 30,500. It is a House of Mercy for the wrecked and the destitute; a Refuge for the tempted and a Home for all. The receipts of the Society for the year ending the 1st instant, were (including $1-147 30 for Hymn Books, Sailor's Magazines and Libraries,) $20,399 91; and the expenditures $20,-446 57.

The fruits of sobriety, of order and obedience, of faith in God, of general usefulness are exhibited in a manner which leaves no doubt of the vast influence for good which the Society exerts. At the annual meeting held last week in New York, addresses were made by Rev. H. M. Parsons, American Seamen's Chaplain at Havana, Gen. Williams, of Ct., Rev. Mr. Sprole, Chaplain at West Point, Rev. Charles Rockwell, formerly Navy Chaplain, and Charles Tracy, Esq., of New York.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—This Society held its last anniversary in the Broadway Tabernacle on the afternoon of the 6th inst. That spacious building was crowded on the occasion to its utmost capacity. Arthur Tappan presided, and Lewis Tappan read an abstract of the annual report, which reviews the course of events for the past year, and makes prominent a consideration of the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Tappan followed the reading of the report with a number of resolutions strongly condemnatory of slavery, and touching on matters connected with the agitation growing out of it. Addresses of a stirring character were then delivered by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. C. G. Finney, and Rev. Dr. Willis.

THE MISSIONARY UNION.

THE anniversary of the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Missionary Union, commenced at Bowdoin Square church, this city, on Tuesday morning, to continue through Wednesday, and to be followed on Thursday and Friday, by the anniversary of the Union itself. As our paper goes to press at an early day in the week, we have preferred to postpone to our next issue, any report of these anniversaries, in order to give them complete in one paper. The weather which has been so long lowering, now promises pleasant skies, the attendance from abroad will be large, and, with the presence of "the Master of Assemblies," we look for a week of interest and blessing.

BAPTISM OF A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER.—The New York Recorder states that Rev. Mr. Harrington, a Presbyterian minister, who has been for several years a teacher in Poughkeepsie, and subsequently the author of a course of lectures on infidelity, that have been received with much favor, was baptized on Sunday last by Rev. Mr. Taggart, of the Sixteenth Street Baptist church. Mr. Harrington gave to the congregation a synopsis of his change of views, and was immediately after "buried with Christ in baptism." The occasion is described as one of great interest.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—Rev. William P. Pattison was publicly recognized as the pastor of the Baptist church in Auburn, N. Y., April 22d. Sermon by Rev. R. E. Pattison, D. D.

Rev. A. Williams, late of Painesville, Ohio, has accepted the call of the King's Creek Baptist church in the same State.

Rev. H. Bromley has so far regained his health as to permit his settlement at East Killingly, Ct.

The Baptist church at Jefferson, Chemung co., N. Y., dedicate a new house of worship the present week.

Rev. O. B. Judd has resigned the pastoral care of the Union Baptist church in New York, to take effect when the church shall unite in a successor.

Rev. Joseph Stockbridge, U. S. N., lately detached from service on board the U. S. ship of the line North Carolina, and now waiting orders from the Navy Department, has taken up his residence in Suffield, Conn.

The New York Recorder learns that Messrs. Platt, Durbrow, and Bruce, who were lately excluded from the First Baptist church, were last Wednesday evening received into the fellowship of the Tabernacle Baptist church, in accordance with the recommendation of the Council lately held in that city.

Rev. J. Aldrich, having entered on his labors as pastor of the Central Baptist church in Middleborough, wishes his correspondents to direct accordingly.

☞ Prof. George R. Bliss, of the Lewisburg University, has lately declined to undertake the preparation of an amended version of the English Scriptures, to which work he had been invited by a Committee of the Bible Union.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.—We have another week's news from abroad. Dates are to the 30th ult.

The opening of the Great Exhibition is the topic of absorbing interest. The plan adopted, of excluding ticket-holders from the opening scene, has been abandoned, in consequence of the indignation generally expressed at so illiberal a course. All having tickets will now be admitted. The result is a rapid increase in the sale of tickets for the season. In four days, the number went up from 7,000 to 11 or 12,000. The 1st of May, the day of the opening, was to be a general holiday.

We are happy to learn by this arrival that the effort to raise a fund for Doctor Thompson, as a testimonial in public approval of his invaluable services in effecting the abolition of the Bible monopoly in Scotland, has proved successful. The amount raised is $15,000.

There is nothing of interest from France. The Assembly is again in session. It is proposed to return Guizot from the Department of London. As he favors a prolongation of the President's powers, this announcement has had quite an effect upon the mercurial population.

Gen. Saldanha has failed in his revolutionary movement in Portugal, and directed his course towards the Spanish frontier. Spain desires to act in concert with England in assisting Portugal to crush the rebellion.

Prince Schwartzenburg has been appointed Austrian Governor of Transylvania. Austria threatens, in certain contingencies, to march 200,000 troops through Piedmont.

The Dresden Congress, it is said, will be broken up by a general withdrawal of their representatives by the States of Germany. It is a significant fact that Baron Gehsinger refuses to accept the post offered to him of Stadtholder of Hungary.

On the 12th ult., that being the anniversary of the Pope's return to Rome, the diplomatic corps waited upon his Holiness. It is expected that events will soon compel the Pope to solicit the aid of Austria.

A report is circulated that England has protested, in a moderate note, against the longer occupation of the Tuscan and Roman States by Austria and France.

The republican refugees have a sorry time of it in Europe. Heretofore, excluded from all countries but England and Switzerland, they found welcome in those. It is now stated, on the authority of letters from Berne, that the Swiss Government has received "a communication from the English Legation, in which it protests against refugees being sent to England. The United States, therefore, is now the only country open to them. The first detachment of Hungarian and Italian refugees, who lately deserted from the army of Radetsky, arrived at Berne on the 17th ult., under the command of Col. Durr. They are going to America by way of France. A great number of them fought under the government of Kossuth."

Kossuth still signs his letters and documents as "President of the Committee of Defence of Hungary."

A refugee named Chegyessy, has attempted to commit suicide by opening a vein, owing he says to the reproaches of his conscience, for having for a short time embraced Islamism.

The following would seem to contradict the report, hinted at in our last, that the Porte had agreed, on request of Austria, not to release Kossuth:

A diplomatic quarrel has broken out between the Austrian Empire and the Sultan of Turkey, which has led to the withdrawal of the minister of the former from Constantinople. The Sultan has given offence by declaring that he will not detain any longer Kossuth and the other Hungarian Generals—the period of one year, during which he promised, at Lord Palmerston's suggestion, to keep them in safe custody, having now expired. He also sends a bill to Austria for the expenses of their maintenance, and guarding them. Beside this, he complains that Austrian influence has fomented the rebellion in his Bosnian provinces. The said insurrection appears now to be pretty well subdued by Omer Pasha; except that a few thousands of the rebels, since the last great battle, have rallied at Bihac.

An alliance, offensive and defensive, is talked of between the States of Tuscany, Rome, Naples, Parma, and Modena.

There is a plague prevailing in Genoa. Its extent is not known. The disease is said to have been introduced by means of skins and hides.

The Neapolitan Government has ordered an army of 16,000 to march towards the frontier of the Pontifical States.

They have a summary way of doing things in Morocco. Here is the latest exhibition of a despot's paternal care for his subjects:

It appears that the Emperor Abderrahman, not being able to raise the usual amount of taxes, by reason of the general distress which prevails, has determined to make up the deficit by appropriating the means of his wealthiest subjects. He has confiscated the property of the Governor of Tetuan, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, and lately deceased. Ben Achouch, Pasha of Tetuan, and formerly Ambassador to Paris, had been sent for to Fez and arrested. Presently after it was heard that his property had been sequestrated.

Miss Talbot, the young heiress in a convent who has occasioned such a tumult in England, has concluded to forego the solitary honors of a nunnery life, and live in the world like a sensible girl. It is said she is soon to be married. A petition has just been presented on behalf of Lord Edward Howard, the brother of the Duke of Norfolk and the Vice-Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, for a reference to the master, to inquire whether it would be proper and beneficial to Miss Talbot that a proposal of marriage made to her by the petitioner should be accepted. Mr. Rolt said that he appeared on behalf of Dr. Doyle, the testamentary guardian of Miss Talbot, and cordially concurred in the application. The Lord Chancellor, without any comment, made the order asked. Cardinal Wiseman, by this vicissitude, will have to mourn the loss of a large fortune to the Roman church.

STATE LEGISLATURE.—The General Banking Scheme has passed the House, and is now probably a law. By it, any five persons may start a bank. The capital cannot be less than $100,000. Stocks, to the amount of circulating notes, must be deposited with the State Auditor as security for their redemption. Every circulating note must be countersigned by that officer. After the passage of this bill, nearly all the applications pending for new charters, and for increase of bank capital, were passed, but not without much opposition. Several millions of banking capital thus added to the amount now in existence, with the unlimited increase sanctioned by the General Banking Law, will be likely to make *paper* a pretty common currency here before long.

The Senate has passed the bill changing the organization of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College. It makes the Board hereafter to consist of the Governor, Lieut. Governor, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House, Secretary of the Board of Education, President and Treasurer of the College, and thirty others to be elected in joint ballot by the Legislature. These 30 persons are to be divided into classes, each class going out of office in rotation. This is all the *reform* in Harvard College that has grown out of Gov. Boutwell's message. The committee, who had charge of the subject, did not think it expedient, even if the constitutional power were clear, to interfere with the Corporation or with the internal affairs of the College.

The important bill to amend the proceedings, practice, and rules of evidence of the courts of this Commonwealth, has been well discussed in the House, and passed without opposition. This bill proposes several very important changes in law proceedings, the object of which is to cheapen and facilitate justice, and is decidedly *the* reform measure of the session. We opine that the representatives have this time hit the feeling and the interests of their constituents.

The Hoosac Tunnel scheme, which passed the Senate sometime since, came up in the House on Thursday, and has been thoroughly discussed. It finds prompt and able advocates, and encounters persevering and equally able opposition. It is indeed a gigantic undertaking, over which members may well ponder long and thoughtfully. Every appliance, in the shape of pamphlets, newspaper articles, personal appeals &c., has been freely and almost officiously used both for and against the scheme, to influence legislative action. At this moment of writing, the fate of the bill is not known. The question was to be taken at noon, on Tuesday of this week.

The day of adjournment is not yet fixed. The joint committee on that subject could not, in inquiring into the condition of unfinished business before both branches, safely fix upon a day; but all committees were instructed to report on all business in their hands by Saturday last. We do not think an adjournment can be had this week. There is a vast amount of matter, much of it debatable, yet pending. It *might*, we think, be all forced through in a week. This will have been a most expensive session for the good people of Massachusetts to reflect upon. If, in process of time, it leads to a considerable reduction of the representation, good will have been done.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BAPTIST MISSION PREMISES, SIAM.—Letters by the Europa bring the painful intelligence that the entire premises of the American Baptist Mission at Bankok, Siam, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 4th of January last, including the dwellings of the missionaries. The fire originated in a native house a few rods distant, and spread with such rapidity that very few articles could be saved. The printing office and stock, the bindery and type foundry, libraries, and nearly all the personal effects of the missionaries, were consumed. The greater part of the second edition of the New Testament was lost,—it was difficult to procure copies enough to conduct the ordinary Sabbath worship. The total loss is not less than $10,000, and probably is considerably more. The missionaries were received into the residence of Senor Marcellino D'Aranjo Roza, the Portuguese Consul, and met with much kindness from others. Mr. Chandler will return to this country as soon as possible, to make arrangements for repairing the loss.—*Traveller.*

A CALAMITOUS EXPLOSION of a locomotive boiler occurred at Patterson, N. J., on Wednesday. The locomotive is said to have been one of superior workmanship, weighing twenty-two tons, and was made for the Syracuse and Rochester Railroad. It had just been completed, and was that morning undergoing its last test. A fire was made in the furnace, and as it kindled up, and the steam was rising, the pumps were set in motion, when the boiler burst with a fearful explosion. The locomotive was thrown from the first story to the roof, and in its descent lodged on the sill of the front second story door, having turned a complete somerset. There were 150 men in the building at the time, four of whom were killed and twenty-six wounded. The accident is attributed either to an imperfection in the iron or neglect on the part of those whose duty it was to see that sufficient water was in the boiler before trying the engine.

ASSAULT.—On Wednesday night, Thomas P. Smith a colored man, was assaulted in Second street by three men, who clasped him about the neck, and attempted to put a plaster upon his mouth. A watchman hearing the difficulty, came to his assistance, when the assailants got into a carryall and attempted to flee. One of them, J. B. McCrea, was arrested; the others escaped. Yesterday, B. F. Roberts was arrested; as another of the party, and after a partial examination, they were both held in $500 for a further hearing. They obtained the requisite bail and were discharged.

Last evening as Smith was in Market Square, he was again assaulted by two or three men who got out of a carryall. He was struck in the head, when a watchman coming up, the parties escaped. One man who was seen running was arrested, but as he could not be identified, he was subsequently discharged.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—In the Police Court, 9th inst., a gray headed man named John Forest, was brought up, charged with entering the Winthrop House, Tremont street, at about 8 o'clock on the 8th, with burglarious intent. He was found by a servant girl in the fourth story. A trunk in the room where he was, had been tampered with, the catch having been forced off, and another trunk was found open with its contents scattered about. A file was also found on the trunk. Forest when discovered pretended to be drunk, and said he wanted to find the Tremont House. He was committed for further hearing to-morrow, in default of bail for $800. In the meantime the case will be taken before the Grand Jury.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Pratt held an inquest Thursday morning, on the body of an infant child of Patrick Carey, whose death was reported last week. The Jury returned the following verdict: "That he came to his death by suffocation on the 7th inst., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 1-2 o'clock P. M. of the same day, in consequence of his father, Patrick Carey, lying with his feet and legs across his breast and body while lying upon the bed—the said Patrick at the time being in a state of intoxication."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last, as Mr. Alfred Floyd, of Malden, was going to Chelsea in a chaise, the horse attached commenced kicking and broke the shafts of the chaise near the steps. As the chaise came down, the horses again kicked, striking Mr. Floyd in the face, breaking his upper jaw in two places, and otherwise injuring him so badly that his life was at first despaired of. He is now, however, out of danger.

DEATH OF A SCHOOL TEACHER.—Barnum Field Esq., one of the oldest teachers in our city died on Wednesday night of neuralgia. He has been for many years at the head of the Franklin School. His death will cause many a sorrowful heart among those who years ago sat under his instruction. It is to such men as Mr. Field that Boston schools have attained their country-wide reputation.

ARRIVAL OF FOREIGN PAUPERS.—There arrived in this city yesterday morning by the Boston and Maine, Worcester, and Fall River Railroads, says the Journal, 162 foreign paupers, sent to this country by the Marquis of Lansdowne, Robert Cary and Michael Branman. Of this number, 71 were entirely destitute, and 13 children from one poor house in the county of Delaware, Ireland, were barefooted.

SAILING OF MISSIONARIES.—The ship Equator, Capt. Ewer, bound for Bombay and Calcutta, which sailed last week, took out as passengers, the Rev. Mr. Bissel and wife, Missionaries of the American Board. Religious services were held on board the ship between 11 and 12 o'clock, conducted by Dr. Pomroy, one of the Secretaries of the American Board.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—A valuable gold watch, several silver spoons, a silver cup, and other valuable property, recently stolen from the house of Rev. Mr. Stone and other places, was recovered by the Police yesterday afternoon, in the jewelry store of B. B. Wood, Washington street, having been purchased by the proprietor for a small amount.

NEW MUSICAL HALL.—The Transcript states that upwards of $50,000 have been subscribed to the proposed Musical Hall in Bumstead Place, by a few individuals. About as much more will complete the work.

Died at Philadelphia, on the 24th inst., Brevet Major Thomas B. Linnards, of the Topographical Corps of Engineers. He was a brave and accomplished officer, and served with distinction in the Florida War, and in the Staff of General Taylor at Buena Vista.

A barn connected with the Poor House in Lanesborough, was burnt last week. A cow, two horses and 20 sheep, were consumed. The fire was plainly seen, an alarm raised, and two companies called out at Pittsfield.

The suit at the instance of N. P. Willis, against Edwin Forest, for assault and battery, is now before the Superior Court of New York. Damages are laid at $10,000. Two or three witnesses have testified to the assault.

Dr. E. Morey, of Westfield, N. Y., came to a terrible death, having been thrown from the seat of his gig, caught by the foot in a singular manner, and thus dragged seven miles by his runaway horse over a very rough road.

Mr. Daniel Wilcox, of Portsmouth, R. I. was choked to death, while at his dinner, last week, at the Pelham House, in Newport R. I., in endeavoring to swallow a piece of beef.

The American Association of Science met on Monday at Cincinnati, a large number of the most eminent savans in the country being present. It is thought that the session will last for some weeks.

John Shaver died in Boone county, Ky., on the 22d ult., aged 116 years and 7 days. He was probably the oldest person at the time of his death, in the United States.

Joseph Knox Boyd, recently deceased in Washington, was one of the volunteers who burned the frigate Philadelphia, in the harbor of Tripoli, to prevent the Turks from boasting of their prize.

Some mischievous boys in Pittsburg threw stones through the windows of Jenny Lind's dressing room, and otherwise insulted her, consequently she left for Baltimore without singing.

M. Guizot is on the point of publishing a series of biographical sketches of men who figured in the English revolution of 1640. The life of Ludlow appears in the first of the series.

Among the effects of David Groff, of Pa., lately deceased, was a German Bible, in good condition, printed in 1531, by C. Froschaur, in Zurich, Switzerland.

The Congregational Church, in Fair Haven, Ct., last Friday was considerably damaged. At the same time, Mr. Charles Mallory was killed by a flash of lightning.

Mr. Wm. Nevins Armstrong, and Mrs. Armstrong, of the Sandwich Islands Mission, arrived at New Bedford on Friday, in the ship Julian, from Oahee.

At East Boston, on Tuesday, a little son of Andrew Carney was run over by a heavy team in Lewis street, and killed.

New counterfeits are afloat of the "John Hancock Bank," of Springfield, Mass.; tens altered from ones, and well done.

The steamer Humboldt sailed from New York last week, for Southampton and Havre. She took out ninety passengers.

The receipts into the U. S. Treasury from Jan. 1st to March 31st, amounted to $15,604,117, 11; and the expenses for the same period, $10,847,698 50.

The passengers arriving at Philadelphia, from foreign ports, in April, amounted to 1213, over a thousand of whom were from Ireland.

"Govenor" Dorr, of Rhode Island, is restored to his civil rights. The bill of restoration passed the House by seven majority.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE will probably visit our city sometime between this and the 4th of July.

The Locusts are appearing in immense numbers on the upper Potomac.

The University of Virginia is attended at the present time by 374 students.

Several deaths by cholera have recently occurred in Cincinnati.

☞ We would call the attention of such persons as are in want of Organs, to the advertisement of Simmons & Co., in another column.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 7th inst., by Rev. Dr. Tucker, Mr. J. M. RICHARDS to Miss H. N. HUMPHREY.

In this city, 8th inst., by Rev. J. Banvard, Mr. ELIJAH H. KIRKHAM to Miss CYNTHIA A. FOYE, both of this city.

In this city, 11th inst., by Rev. Dr. Church, Mr. SAMUEL J. FIELD to Miss MARY J. MASON, of Boston.

In this city, by Rev. Dr. Neale, LUTHER A. COOMBS, Esq., of Belfast, Me., to Miss MARY C. WHITNEY, of Boston.

In Lowell, by Rev. Sereno Howe, Mr. BENJAMIN L. GRAVES to Miss JANE BLAKE, both of L.

In Lowell, 1st inst., by Rev. F. E. Cleaves, Mr. CYRUS H. THORNING to Miss HANNAH MARSTON; 2d inst., Mr. WILLIAM B. JENNESS to Miss AMANDA B. HOOD, both of Danvers.

In South Scituate, April 15, by Rev. Thomas Conant, Mr. JOHN C. TENNEY, of Somerville, to Miss JULIA TURNER, of South Scituate; also, May 6, Mr. SIDNEY G. FAY, of Marlborough, to Miss OLIVE HILL, of South Scituate.

In Middleborough, 30th ult., by Rev. J. Aldrich, Rev. THOMAS M. SIMONDS to Miss ZILPHA MARIA MORTON, both of M. Mr. S. and lady are on their way to Wisconsin, to labor under the patronage of the American Baptist Union Mission Society; also, in M., 5th inst., Mr. LUKE PERKINS, of Providence, R. I., to Miss CAROLINE F. JACKSON, of M.

In East Stoughton, 15th ult., by Isaac Smith, Mr. HENRY O. NILES to Miss SARAH H. DYER, of Randolph; 1st inst., Mr. WILLIAM A. HOWARD to Miss LOUISA JONES, both of Randolph.

In North Attleborough, 7th inst., by Rev. N. G. Lovell, Mr. SILAS TYLER, jr., of Lowell, to Miss Maria B. TIFFT, of A.

In Rowley, May 1st, by Rev. A. W. Carr, Mr. OLIVER BLACKINGTON to Miss MARY S. BRADSTREET, both of R.

In Plymouth, (Chiltonville,) 6th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Faunce, Mr. JOSEPH DUNHAM, of Carver, to Mrs. SARAH C. B. TABOR, of Plymouth.

In Nashua, N. H., by Rev. Ira Persons, Mr. DANIEL H. PECK to Miss REBECCA W. REED, both of Lowell, Mass.

In Milford, N. H., 28th ult., by Rev. Ira Persons, Mr. LANDON ADAMS, of Lowell, Mass., to Mrs. RHODA E. PALMER, of Lyndborough, N. H.; 7th inst., Mr. JOHN BARNS to Miss SARAH McGAW MEARS, both of Merrimack.

In Brattleboro', 4th inst., by Rev. J. C. Foster, Mr. JOHN BATES, of Manchester, Vt., to Miss HANNAH L. FARNUM, of Conway, Mass.; Mr. CHARLES G. ROEL, of DUMMERSTON, to Miss JULIA A. WARD, of Brattleboro'.

In Manchester, Vt., 23d ult., by Rev. S. Wright, Mr. DAVID BUCKLEY, of M., to Miss LAURETTE WALKER, of Dorset; 7th inst., Mr. CHARLES HARRIS, of the firm of Harris and Sons, to Miss ELECTA PETTIBONE, daughter of John S. Pettibone, Esq., all of M.

DEATHS.

In Newton, Upper Falls, 27th ult., SAMUEL WARREN, eldest son of Samuel and Lydia Scott, 13 years 5 months.

In Rowley, May 12, widow Hannah Sawyer, 96.

At Saxton's River, Vt., 2d inst., widow SARAH CLARKE, 72, mother of the first Mrs. Willard, of the mission in France.

In Warner, N. H., May 2, Mrs. BETSEY E. BROWN, wife of Rev. Caleb Brown, and eldest daughter of Mr. David and Mrs. Jemima Everett, aged 55.

The subject of this notice was of a kind and benevolent disposition; in a high degree conscientious; and as a Christian, scrupulous of her motives, while her integrity was unquestionable. These elements of character secured for her general confidence and respect; and also a sphere of usefulness in the cause of Christ.

In her last sickness she was a great sufferer, her disease being of the spine. For about two weeks previous to her death she was confined to her bed, and it was with great difficulty that she could be moved. During this time she had her senses perfectly, even to the last; and at different times conversed freely and in a most solemn manner, of death, and of her future prospects, which were rendered cheering from the consideration of salvation and final acceptance with God through grace. She often expressed a desire to "lean her head on Jesus' breast, and breathe her life out sweetly there," with much to the same import. The night preceding her death she, in the midst of great suffering, exclaimed, "Praise him—praise him—praise him, for evermore!" The day following, apparently conscious of the near approach of death, she directed to a proper adjustment of her limbs in bed; and soon after, at about half past eleven o'clock, her ransomed spirit took its upward flight to the God who gave it. She has left a bereaved husband and an only daughter; an aged mother, brother and sister, with other more distant relatives, and a numerous circle of friends, who knew and respected her, to mourn her loss. A loss, indeed, do they consider her death to them, as also does the church in this place, of which she was an esteemed member. But for her to die, they doubt not is infinite gain.

Printers in N. H., Vt., and N. Y., are requested to copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Washington Union Association.

The next Anniversary of the Washington Union Association will be held with the Baptist church in Sandy Hill, on the last Wednesday and Thursday (28th and 29th) of May, 1851. Opening sermon by Rev. W. Hutchinson, or Rev. J. Cannon. Educational sermon by Rev. J. T. Mason.
JAMES & PECK.

The Fourth Anniversary

Of the Franklin County Baptist Sabbath School Convention will be held at Shelburne Falls the first Wednesday in June, (4th day,) at 9½ A. M.
P. P. SANDERSON, Cor. Sec.
Shelburne Falls, May 6, 1851.

During the Coming Anniversary,

In consideration that ministers of the gospel are justly deserving the favor of low prices from all business men, and the beneficial influence they may exert in favor of honesty and real merit, A. B. CHILD, M. D., No. 175 Tremont Row, will perform for them all dental operations at half price.

From the acquaintance we have with Dr. Child, we doubt not he will give ample satisfaction to all such as may favor him with their patronage.

We have never been disposed

To be hasty in commending new articles, when the public have good conveniences of a similar character. We therefore have, until the present, omitted to notice Mr. Putnam's new invention. We have for six months past used one of his Spring Bedsteads, and find it much better than any other bedstead in existence. A mattress in summer, and a light feather-bed in winter, is all that is needed under those using this bedstead; indeed, a common comforter will serve in place of a bed. Putnam's is decidedly the most pleasant and comfortable bedstead ever invented, and will, when known, supersede the use of all others.—*Olive Branch.*

At PUTNAM'S Bedstead and Bedding Warerooms, 404 Washington st., Boston, and 105 Fulton st., New York, and Holden & Blanchard, 83 Hanover street, Boston. 19—1w

JAMESON'S EATING HOUSE.—This Restorateur, at No. 1 Spring Lane, is a well conducted and enterprising establishment, one that will be found very convenient for business men, and for persons transiently visiting the city, who may wish to obtain meals served up at short notice. We recommend this establishment to the good will and patronage of our readers.

THE MARKETS.

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, May 7, 1851.

At market, 614 Cattle—about 500 Beeves, and 114 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, Yearlings, two and three years old.

Prices—Market Beef—Extra, $7 25 per cwt.; first quality, $6 75; second quality, $6 00; third quality, $5 50; ordinary, 5 00. Hides, $5 25 per cwt.; Tallow, $5 50.

Veal Calves, $3, 5 & 6.

Stores—Working Oxen, $70, 92, 100 @ 127.

Cows and Calves, $20, 31, 47 @ 60.

Two years old, $17, 22 @ 26.

Three years old, $18, 24 @ 30.

Sheep and Lambs—1131 at market; nearly all sold.

Prices—Extra $4, 6 @ 8. By lot, $2, 2 75 @ 3 50.

Swine—Retail 6 @ 7½c.

Remarks—The market is active, sales are readily effected, and the prices of the last two weeks are fully sustained.

74 cars came over the Fitchburg Railroad, 36 over the Boston and Lowell Railroad, loaded with Cattle, Sheep, Horses, and Fowls.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, May 8, 1851.

At market 500 Beef Cattle, 50 Stores, 19 pairs of Working Oxen, 67 Cows and Calves, 1400 Sheep and Lambs, and 3000 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra, $7 25; first quality, $7; second quality, $6 50; third quality, $5 50 @ 5 75.

Stores—2 years old $21 @ 26, 3 years old $24 @ 30.

Working Oxen—$85, 97, 100, 110 @ 125.

Cows and Calves—$20, 22, 30, 35 @ 37.

Sheep and Lambs—One lot of sheared Sheep $2 50; one lot of unsheared do. at $7 each; 200 were lambs.

Swine—5 @ 6c retail 5½ @ 7c; fat hogs 5c.

NEW YORK SHIRT DEPOT,
NO. 3 REVERE HOUSE.
SHIRTS
MADE TO ORDER. The finest materials only used.
EMBROIDERY of every kind done at short notice and in elegant style.
ENGLISH COLLARS made to order.
Persons who have found it impossible to obtain a good fitting Shirt are invited to a trial. MACOMBER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
17—3mis NO. 3 REVERE HOUSE, BOWDOIN SQUARE.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.
No. 366. Price 12 1-2 cents.
CONTENTS.
1. The British Museum. Quar. Review.
2. Gas Light. Chambers' Journal.
3. Mahogany. Do.
4. Personal History of Charles II. Atheneum.
5. Tales and Traditions of Hungary. Do.
6. Prospects of Europe. United Service Mag.
7. An Ice-hill Party in Russia. Bentley's Miscellany.
8. Influence of Higher upon Inferior Natures. Ch. Observer.
9. Seminary for (Shakspear's) Young Ladies. Chambers' Jour.
10. The London Times on our Monetary Affairs. Com. Adv.
11. Materialism. Fraser's Mag.
12. Desert of Atacama. Chambers' Jour.
With Poetry and Short Articles.
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SOLOMON PARSONS,
COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.
GRIGGSVILLE, ILLINOIS,
WILL attend to collections and legal business in the United States Circuit and District Courts, and in the Courts in the Military Tract in the State of Illinois. 20—tf

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.
A MIDDLE-AGED, (pious) woman, capable of taking charge of a family of small children in this city. To such a person a permanent situation offers itself. Address "D." Boston. 20—3w

SECOND HAND ORGANS FOR SALE.
THE Organ in the Rev. Mr. Whiting's church, Reading, Mass., it being an excellent instrument and in first rate order.
The Organ formerly in the First Congregationalist church, Bangor, Me.,—Rev. Mr. Little's.
The above Organs are enclosed in handsome MAHOGANY CASES, and have each two rows of keys, pedals, couplers, &c.
Also for sale, a BEAUTIFUL PARLOR ORGAN, containing FIVE stops, in a mahogany case; and also an excellent Reed Organ (or Seraphine) of three stops, made by one of the best manufacturers.
The above will be sold low for cash or approved credit. For further particulars apply to WM. B. D. SIMMONS & CO., Church Organ Builders, Boston.
20—3w

WEST BOYLSTON UNION ACADEMY.
SUMMER Term of 11 weeks, begins May 28. An Association of forty gentlemen from the various societies, united to sustain a good Seminary of learning, is the basis of this institution. It is pleasantly located on the Nashua river, and is easy of access by Railroad from every direction.
A desirable place is here offered to such as wish to spend the warm season in the country.
Tuition: Common English, $3 00; Higher English, $3 50; Languages $4 00. French and Drawing, extra. Good board from $1 50 to 2 00 per week. G. W. CURRIER, Principal.
20—2w

COUNTRY TRADE.
GEORGE W. WARREN & CO.,
—INVITE THE ATTENTION OF—
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RECEIVING our Goods direct from the Manufacturers abroad and at home, (or from auction,) we are able to
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EVERY VARIETY OF DRY GOODS
may be found with us, from a Brown Domestic to the Finest fabric imported, AND ON THE USUAL TERMS OF CREDIT.
Entrance to our Wholesale Rooms on HAWLEY STREET, or from our Retail Store,
192 WASHINGTON STREET. 20—6w

OAK HALL!
THE PIONEER CLOTHING HOUSE.
ESTABLISHED IN 1842.
LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
Men's and Boys' Clothing & Furnishing Goods.
THE Stock of this far-famed Establishment will be offered, for a short time, at
GREAT BARGAINS!
To make room for the introduction of a complete assortment of RICH AND SPLENDID CLOTHING.
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, &c., &c.,
Of every variety, and of the best fabric, comprising MANY CHOICE SELECTIONS, from which Clothing will be made to order at short notice, and entire satisfaction warranted.
Particular attention is devoted to the
BOYS' DEPARTMENT,
Where every variety of Clothing may be found, and every facility afforded in the selection of Garments for CHILDREN and YOUTH.
GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTH'S FURNISHING GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
The old friends and patrons of OAK HALL in particular, and the public generally, are invited to call immediately, with the assurance that they, one and all, shall find a complete outfit, at BARGAINS well worthy their attention.
REMEMBER OAK HALL,
20—tf Nos. 34, 36 and 38 Ann st.

ANSON PECK,
MANUFACTURER of every variety of SHELL AND HORN COMBS. Also, dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at No. 2 LIBERTY TREE BLOCK, Essex Street, Boston. Combs and Jewelry made to order, and repaired in the neatest manner. Watches, Clocks, and Music Boxes repaired in the best manner and warranted. 20—

CHEAP BOOKSTORE.
ON hand and now receiving a fine assortment of THEOLOGICAL, SCHOOL, CLASSICAL, MEDICAL and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, which will be sold Wholesale and Retail, at the *lowest* prices. Ministers, School Teachers, Merchants, and the public generally, are invited to call. CHARLES WAITE,
20—3m 56 Cornhill.

PEIRCE ACADEMY,
MIDDLEBORO' MASS.
THE Summer Quarter will commence on Monday, June 2, (Fall Quarter, Sept. 8,) and continue Eleven Weeks, under the charge of J. W. P. JENKS, A. M., Principal; D. W. FAUNCE, A. B., Assistant, and Miss S. E. SMITH, Preceptress and Teacher of Music, Drawing, and Painting.
Mr. Faunce, a graduate of Amherst College, is employed with special reference to the Classical Department, in which he has already proved himself an efficient and successful teacher.
In addition to the splendid edifice just completed for a school building, an extensive boarding-house for males will be ready to be occupied at the beginning of the Fall Quarter, under the special supervision of one of the teachers. Board, &c., including washing, $2 00; Females, $1 75. Tuition—Common English branches $4 00; Higher, do., illustrated by apparatus, and the Languages, ancient and modern, without regard to the number pursued, $5 00. Music, extra, $8 00; use of Piano, $2 00. Drawing, Painting or Crayoning, $2 00.
Catalogues furnished on application to the Principal.
20—5t J. T. WOOD, Sec'y.

CONSUMPTION! CONSUMPTION!
DR. FIELD, (member of the Mass. Med. Society,) believing in the *curability of Consumption*, will continue to devote himself to the *examination* and *treatment* of DISEASES OF THE THROAT, HEART and LUNGS; also to DYSPEPSIA and LIVER COMPLAINT, as being often connected with Consumption and frequently the cause of it.
Office hours from 9 to 2.
132 Court street, Boston, near the Revere House.
17—1m GEORGE FIELD, M. D.

SHELBURNE FALLS ACADEMY.
THE Summer term will commence on Wednesday, May 21. Expenses are as reasonable as at any other institution in the State. Board furnished at cost.
Instruction on the Piano, Melodeon, &c., and in Thorough Bass will be given by an experienced teacher.
19— J. B. BARDWELL, Sec.

COMMENTARY ON PHILIPPIANS.
GOULD & LINCOLN will soon publish DR. NEANDER'S PRACTICAL COMMENTARY ON PHILIPPIANS, translated by H. C. CONANT, with an account of the Closing Scenes of the Author's Life, by RAUK.
Also, in preparation, the same Author's Commentary on the Epistle of St. James.
The above volumes present us with the last labors of this truly great man, with the fully ripe fruits of his piety. They are not intended for scholars exclusively, or mainly, though bearing on every page evidence of the author's profound learning and scope of thought. They are emphatically an offering of love for the furtherance of vital piety among Christians of all classes. They deal little in minute criticism of words or phrases, are not broken up into short, unconnected sections in the usual form of commentary, but are a continuous discussion in the author's richest vein of thought and feeling, of the leading topics of these Epistles. 19—

FOR SALE IN NEWTON CENTRE,
FIFTEEN Acres of desirable land for Building Lots, situated near the residence of Gardner Colby, Esq., near the Theological Institution, and near the new Railroad Depot of the Brookline Extension Branch. The locality is one of the most inviting in the vicinity of Boston, has the advantage of most excellent schools, good society, &c. The above land will be sold in parcels or as a whole as purchasers may require. Apply to J. A. LOCKE, 64 Milk st., Boston.
19—istf

FARM FOR SALE IN FRAMINGHAM,
CONTAINING 20 acres of choice land, intersected by a fine stream of water, with a story and a half house, barn and shed, in a desirable neighborhood, near the central village, on an excellent road, &c. Inquire at this office or of S. Townsend on the premises. 19—3t

F. WAYLAND, JR.,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
NO. 8 FLAGG BUILDINGS,
WORCESTER, MASS. 18—tf

HATHAWAY, TILLSON & SEARS,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
NECK STOCKS,
SELF-ADJUSTING SCARFS AND CRAVATS,
SHIRTS,
BOSOMS AND COLLARS.
9—3m Store, No. 21 Milk Street, Boston.

A. H. HOVEY & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO N. & C. B. DANA,)
DEALERS IN GRASS SEED,
11—3m No. 1 Central Wharf, Boston.

GRAFTON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
HAVE on hand and are constantly receiving by arrivals from France and England every desirable style of Men's Gloves, Hosiery, Under Garments, Scarfs, Cravats, Braces, Pocket Hdkfs., &c., viz., best quality Kid, Silk, Buck and Castor Gloves, from the most celebrated fabricants in Paris.
HOSIERY.
Merino, Vigonia, Worsted, Angola, Silk, Cotton, and Scotch Lambs Wool Half Hose, fashioned in the most approved manner.
SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
together with Merino, Buckskin, Lambs Wool, and other styles adapted to the season, at most favorable prices.
G. & Co., manufacture Shirts, Linen Collars, Neck Stocks, &c., which will be sold in quantities, at prices most advantageous to the trade, at their Wholesale and Retail Furnishing Warehouse, No. 85 Washington street, Joy's Building, Boston. 19—

BLACK PANTALOONS.
WE have received another lot of those fine German Cloths and Doeskins, which we will make to order in the best and most fashionable manner, at the following very reasonable prices:
BLACK PANTS, from fine German Doeskins, $6 50
DRESS or FROCK COATS, from fine German Cloths, $16
We confine ourselves strictly to custom trade.
19—1mis KIMBALL & FISK, 28 Washington st.

JOHN SIMMONS & CO.,
AT THEIR NEW STORE,
SIMMONS BLOCK,
Corner of Congress and Water Streets,
Offer at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, a large and choice Stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING!
FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C., &C.
Manufactured expressly for SPRING and SUMMER Sales, comprising all the varieties of low price, medium and
FASHIONABLE GARMENTS
necessary for a complete assortment.
WHOLESALE DEALERS and TRADERS should visit this establishment and examine the immense Stock before making their purchases.
Particular attention has been paid to the getting up of our RETAIL STOCK,
and citizens and strangers in want of READY-MADE CLOTHING will find a large assortment, comprising all the new styles, equal to the best custom work in make and finish.
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER!
in a superior manner, from every variety of English, French and American fabrics. JOHN SIMMONS & CO.
19—2m

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing between WM. ALDEN and VINCENT D. LENT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by the new firm, who will continue the business, at the old stand, No. 121 Hanover street.
WM. ALDEN,
May 1, 1851. VINCENT D. LENT.

COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.
THE subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership in business under the style of ALDEN & NORRIS, and will continue the business at the old stand of Alden & Lent, Granite Building, No. 121 Hanover street, where they offer for sale a general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boots and Shoes.
WM. ALDEN,
May 1, 1851. GEO. L. NORRIS.
19—4t

CHILSON'S PATENT IMPROVED
AIR WARMING AND VENTILATING FURNACE.
ARE in every respect the most perfect Furnace in use as regards durability, economy in fuel, and for creating a delightful, fresh, healthful atmosphere in Dwellings, Churches, School Houses, Hospitals, Court Houses, &c., free from the objections to the common scorching iron pot hot-air furnaces. They have been unanimously adopted and recommended by the several committees on Public Buildings in this city and State, as may be seen by their printed reports. *One Gold and three Silver Medals* have been awarded as first premiums to this Furnace at the recent fairs.
All sizes of those elegant and substantial Mirror Marble Chimney Pieces, Parlor and Chamber Frame Grates, of the latest and most desirable styles. *Cooking Ranges* of the most approved patterns for setting in brick, also three sizes of a new and very superior *Portable Range*, (please examine this invention.) A large assortment of COOKING STOVES, including the "Roger Williams" and "Whatcheer," new articles. Parlor, Chamber and Store Stoves, Registers, Hot Air Grates, Ceiling and Wall Ventilators; also, Emerson's Patent House and Smoke Ventilators. All descriptions of Tin, Iron, Copper and Sheet Iron work furnished to order.
CHILSON, RICHARDSON & CO.,
No. 51 and 53 Blackstone street, Boston.
Personal attention paid to Warming and Ventilating Public and Private Buildings. 18—6mis

ENOCH R. MORSE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
SALAMANDER SAFES,
ALSO IN BANK, STORE, SAFE AND HOUSE LOCKS,
LATCHES, BRASS AND IRON HANDLES, CESSPOOLS, PADLOCKS, GLASS AND WOOD KNOBS, &C,
2 *Union Block, (Union and Marshall sts.) near Dock Sq., Boston.*
☞ Locks repaired, and Keys made.
☞ Mr. M. will also attend to the picking of Bank, Safe, and other Locks, where keys are lost. 9—6mis

CHARLES E. SCHOFF & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
At Nos. 35 and 37 Ann Street, Boston.
☞ Particular attention paid to Custom Work in all its branches.
16—3mis

CHANDLER, MORSE & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY VARIETY OF
SHIRTS,
BOSOMS, COLLARS,
SELF-ADJUSTING SCARFS, CRAVATS, &c., HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, UMBRELLAS, BLACK and FANCY SCARFS and CRAVATS, and a general assortment of articles for Gentlemen's wear.
NO. 64 MILK STREET, BOSTON. 19—tf

OREAD INSTITUTE.
THE Oreads will assemble for the Summer term, May 22. The services of Mrs. R. B. Pool, recently from the Charlestown Female Seminary, have been secured as Governess. Miss F. H. Clarke will remain as assistant. ELI THAYER.
Worcester, April 4, 1851. 18—4w

BLACK RIVER ACADEMY,
LUDLOW, VT.
THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, May 28. Particular attention will be given to the study of Botany, as this season of the year affords such excellent facilities to give illustrations. Mons. S. A. Buteau, a native of France, and an accomplished teacher, will give instruction in French, and also in Italian if desired. So favorable an opportunity rarely presents itself to those who desire an intimate and practical knowledge of the French language. Mons. B. devotes two hours daily to each class—one for recitation and one for conversations, and explanation of peculiar phrases, &c., in each language.
Ludlow, May 2, 1851. N. CUDWORTH, Sec.
19—3w

GRAGLIA'S ITALIAN DICTIONARY.
ITALIAN POCKET DICTIONARY;
IN TWO PARTS:
1.—*ITALIAN AND ENGLISH.* 2.—*ENGLISH AND ITALIAN.*
PRECEDED BY AN
ITALIAN GRAMMAR.
BY C. GRAGLIA. From the Fourteenth London Edition, with corrections and additions. 18mo., half mor. Price $1 25.
The general approbation with which this valuable little Dictionary has been received, the rapidity with which *fourteen editions* have been exhausted in England, and its universal adoption by instructors in this country, are a sufficient recommendation of this work. Many errors of accentuation, orthography, &c., had, however, found their way into the text, which has been carefully revised, and compared with those of Alberti, Barberi, &c.
In a Pocket Dictionary of so copious a language as the Italian, a complete vocabulary is not to be expected. In order to make the additions to this part of the work more useful, the texts of the classics most commonly read by beginners were examined, and such words and idioms inserted from them, amounting to about three thousand articles, as were not contained in the former editions. The Grammar, which is a very useful compend, has been enlarged.
WILKINS, CARTER & CO., Publishers,
18—4t 16 Water st.

BOOKS OF PERMANENT VALUE.
TO CLERGYMEN, POSTMASTERS, TEACHERS OF SABBATH SCHOOLS, BOOK AGENTS, STUDENTS, AND HEADS OF FAMILIES.
EMPLOYMENT.
SEARS' AMERICAN
PICTORIAL BOOK ESTABLISHMENT—Removed to 181 William street, (near to Spruce) New York.
BOOK AGENTS WANTED.
The subscriber publishes a large number of most valuable Books, very popular, and of such a moral and religious influence, that while good men may safely engage in their circulation, they will confer a *public* benefit, and receive a *fair compensation* for their labor.
☞ To young men of enterprise and tact, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with. There is not a town in the Union where a right honest and well-disposed person can fail selling from 50 to 200 volumes, according to the population.
They are too numerous to be described in this advertisement. Persons wishing to engage in the sale of them, will receive promptly by mail a circular containing full directions, with the terms on which they will be furnished, by addressing the publisher, post-paid.
ROBERT SEARS, 181 William st., New York.
☞ People residing out of New York, when visiting the city are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock of BOOKS, and see the LOW PRICES at which the same are sold. 17—4wis

ONE PRICE STORE.
E. D. EVERETT, 64 1-2 Hanover Street,
(*Commenced business in 1834.*)
DEALER IN
HOSIERY, GLOVES, YARNS, THREADS, TRIMMINGS, &c. In Hosiery, Silk, Spun Silk, Merino, Cotton, Linen, Woolen and Worsted, Black, White and Colored. CHILDREN'S HOSIERY and GENT'S HALF HOSE, nearly the same variety. Men's Long, Woollen, Worsted, and Spun Silk HOSE. In GLOVES, Ladies and Gent's French KIDS of the best qualities in the market—Black, White, Light and Dark colors. Gent's Woolen, Spun Silk, and Cotton SHIRTS and DRAWERS. Shirt Bosoms, Dickeys, Gingham, and Colored and Black Silk CRAVATS. Ladies' UNDER VESTS. Morrison's Knitting and Jacket YARNS—*all wool*. Domestic Cotton and English Worsted YARNS. GERMAN WORKING WORSTEDS, Canvas, Patterns, Needles, Perforated Card, &c. English Merino or ANGOLA YARNS—White, Mixed and Mode Colors. Taffeta and Velvet RIBBONS. CURTAIN FRINGES. White and Fancy Colors. LACES, EMBROIDERIES, Smyrna Edgings, Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, Plain and Embroidered, Silk Handkerchiefs, Purse Trimmings, and the general variety of small wares usually found in a Thread and Needle Store.
Wholesale and Retail, No. 64½ Hanover, near Union, street.
E. D. EVERETT. HENRY A. SMITH.
14—is3m

JEWETT & PRESCOTT'S
GREAT NEW ENGLAND
SILK AND SHAWL WAREHOUSE,
NO. 2 MILK STREET, BOSTON,
Is now stocked with an assortment of
NEW GOODS,
EMBRACING all the Rich Shawl and Silk Fabrics of Europe and India, affording to Wholesale and Retail Purchasers a selection seldom equalled, and never surpassed in America.
Received by late Steamers and Packets a perfect assortment of CASHMERE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS, and all other kinds of Shawls, high and low priced.
Black Silks—Black India, and French Satins, Satins de Chine—Plain, Figured, Changeable and Striped Silks—India Silks, and Canton Crape Shawls—Foulard Silks, &c., &c.
Also, Bombazines—Canton Cloths—Velvets—Bay State Shawls and Cashmere Scarfs, in great variety.
Also, VISITES, MANTILLAS, &c., in the latest styles, with a large assortment of SILKS, and other materials, for those who manufacture for themselves.
This large assortment, and the low prices, should afford sufficient inducements to secure the attention of purchasers generally, and an early call at JEWETT & PRESCOTT'S,
12—10wis No. 2 Milk street.

EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF NEW SPRING GOODS!
CHANDLER & CO.,
6 & 8 Summer Street, Boston.
HAVE received, and are now offering, at the lowest market prices both at wholesale and retail, a large and well selected Stock of
ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, INDIA & AMERICAN
DRY GOODS!
Comprising a great variety of new and beautiful articles adapted to the season, and making altogether one of the most complete and desirable Stocks of Dry Goods to be found in New England—consisting of
Rich CHINE SILKS—new styles;
Striped and Checked SILKS, in choice colors;
Rich Plain POULT DE SOIES;
Plain Black SILKS, various widths and qualities;
Rich Black and Colored WATERED SILKS;
French and Canton FOULARD SILKS;
Paris BARAGES and TISSUES;
French ORGANDIES and MUSLINS;
JACONETS and LAWNS, large and small designs;
Paris PRINTED POPLINS, very rich;
BAREGE DE LAINES, a complete assortment;
MOUSSELINE DE LAINES;
FRENCH PRINTS, handsome styles;
French and English BOMBAZINES;
French and English CRAPES;
CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS—Embroidered and plain;
Paris CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS;
Paris CASHMERE SQUARE SHAWLS;
Printed CASHMERE SHAWLS;
Black and Colored THIBET SHAWLS;
French and Scotch EMBROIDERIES;
Paris FANCY ARTICLES;
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,—Embroidered and plain;
WHITE GOODS of all descriptions;
EMBROIDERED CURTAINS and CURTAIN MUSLINS;
Linen SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS—all widths;
TABLE DAMASKS—Damask Cloths and Napkins;
Toilet and Imperial Quilts;
Printed and Embossed TABLE and PIANO COVERS;
Materials for Boys' wear—a full assortment.
HOSIERY and GLOVES;
PARASOLS and PARASOLETTES.
SILK MANTILLAS, beautiful styles.
In connection with our stock of RICH GOODS, we shall at all times keep a variety of common and medium priced goods, such as Domestic Cottons, of every desirable style; English and American Prints; Furniture Chintzes; English, Scotch and American Mousseline de Laines, &c.; all of which will be offered at a small advance.
Having enumerated some of the leading articles which we are now prepared to offer, we would respectfully invite our friends, and purchasers of DRY GOODS GENERALLY, to an examination of our extensive and beautiful stock, assuring them of our intention to keep a large assortment of the best styles of goods to be found, and to sell them at the lowest prices. The
'ONE PRICE'
SYSTEM will be strictly adhered to, thereby offering equal advantages to all purchasers.
We have adopted, and intend to pursue a liberal policy in conducting our business, and we are determined to use every effort to render our establishment every way worthy of extensive patronage, and by employing polite and attentive Salesmen, and adhering to a regular and systematic course in our business, we hope to make our Store one which may be visited with pleasure and advantage by all.
15—9tis

PATENT ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES.
T. GILBERT & CO., BOSTON,
400 WASHINGTON STREET.
The only Manufacturers of Coleman's Patent Æolian Attachment for Massachusetts.
THESE truly valuable Instruments, with the improvements made by the subscribers, especially in their construction, and voicing of the Æolian, render them capable of the softest tones of an Æolian Harp, and of being increased in power, sufficient for any parlor use; and when combined with the Piano Forte, as the performer can do at pleasure, can be made to imitate the sweet tones of the Flute, or Clarionet, Horn, or Bassoon, with one hand, and with the other the Piano Forte accompaniment; thus combining orchestral effects, by the same performer at the same time.
Piano Fortes, with, or without the attachment, will be selected by *ourselves* when desired, and sent to any part of the country, and warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded.
The patent is owned by ourselves, exclusively, for the State of Massachusetts, and no other person or persons in Massachusetts have the right to manufacture these instruments.
And, as many of the Piano Forte makers, and others in their interest, have said the Æolian attachment injured the Piano Forte, and will not keep in tune with it, we hereby *notify all persons, that in future we shall apply the attachment to our own instruments made expressly for the attachment*, AND NO OTHERS. These we can, with confidence, warrant to stand, several of which we have known to remain in tune one year and over, without tuning; and but very few of the attachments, even those applied over five years since, have been tuned at all. We have applied nearly 1000 of these attachments, and will give the names of the purchasers to those who desire information, in almost every section of the country.
T. GILBERT & CO., No. 400 Washington st., Boston.
NEW YORK WAREROOMS, 447 BROADWAY.
HORACE WATERS, from Boston, } Agents.
T. S. BERRY, of New York, }
51—istf

NEW COAL, WOOD AND HAY WHARF,
WEST-END.
THE subscribers have leased the new wharf, (belonging to the city,) at the foot of Cambridge street, near the new jail, for the purpose of carrying on the Wood, Coal and Hay business in all it branches. Mr. ROBERT WHITE, of the late firm of Ward Jackson & Co., will manage the business on said wharf, and endeavor, by his personal efforts, to meet the wants of his friends and the public generally.
MOSSMAN & CO.

CARD.
The subscriber, grateful for the patronage received while in the firm of Ward Jackson & Co., takes this opportunity to say to his friends and the public, that he can always be found at the above wharf to execute their orders with faithfulness and dispatch.
46—istf ROBERT WHITE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TIMELY WARNING.

My father, after an absence of three years, returned to the home so dear to him. He had made his last voyage, and rejoiced to have reached a haven of rest from the perils of the sea. During his absence I had grown, from a mere child and baby of my mother's—for I was her youngest—into a rough, careless, and headstrong boy. Her gentle voice no longer restrained me. I was often wilful, and sometimes disobedient. I thought it indicated manly superiority to be independent of a woman's influence. My father's return was a fortunate circumstance for me. He soon perceived the spirit of insubordination stirring within me. I saw by his manner that it displeased him, although, for a few days, he said nothing to me about it.

It was an afternoon in October, bright and golden, that my father told me to get my hat and take a walk with him. We turned down a narrow lane into a fine open field—a favorite play-ground for the children in the neighborhood. After talking cheerfully on different topics for a while, my father asked me if I observed that huge shadow, thrown by a mass of rocks that stood in the middle of the field. I replied that I did.

"My father owned this land," said he. "It was my play-ground when a boy. That rock stood there then. To me it is a beacon, and whenever I look at it, I recall a dark spot in my life—an event so painful to dwell upon, that if it were not as a warning to you I should not speak of it. Listen, then, my boy, and learn wisdom from your father's errors.

"My father died when I was a mere child. I was the only son. My mother was a gentle, loving woman, devoted to her children, and beloved by every body. I remember her pale, beautiful face—her sweet, affectionate smile—her kind and tender voice. In my childhood I loved her intensely; I was never happy apart from her, and she, fearing that I was becoming too much of a baby, sent me to the high school in the village. After associating a time with rude, rough boys, I lost, in a measure, my fondness for home, and my reverence for my mother, and it became more and more difficult for her to restrain my impetuous nature. I thought it an indication of manliness to resist her authority, or to appear to feel penitent, although I knew that my conduct pained her. The epithet I most dreaded was *girl-boy*. I could not bear to hear it said by my companions that I was tied to my mother's apron-strings. From a quiet, home-loving child, I soon became a wild, roistering boy. My dear mother used every persuasion to induce me to seek happiness within the precincts of home. She exerted herself to make our fireside attractive, and my sister, following her self-sacrificing example, sought to entice me, by planning games and diversions for my entertainment. I saw all this, but I did not heed it.

"It was on an afternoon like this, that, as I was about leaving the dining-table, to spend the intermission between morning and evening school in the street, as usual, my mother laid her hand on my shoulder, and said mildly but firmly, 'My son, I wish you to come with me.' I would have rebelled, but something in her manner awed me. She put on her bonnet, and said to me, 'We will take a little walk together.' I followed her in silence; and, as I was passing out the door, I observed one of my rude companions skulking about the house, and I knew he was waiting for me. He sneered as I went passed him. My pride was wounded to the quick. He was a very bad boy, but being some years older than myself, he exercised a great influence over me. I followed my mother sulkily, till we reached the spot where we now stand, beneath the shadow of this huge rock. O, my boy, could that hour be blotted from my memory, which has cast a dark shadow over my whole life, gladly would I exchange all that the world can offer me for the quiet peace of mind I should enjoy. But, no! like this huge, unsightly pile stands the monument of my guilt forever.

"My mother, being feeble in health, sat down and beckoned me to sit beside her. Her look, so full of tender sorrow, is present to me now. I would not sit, but continued standing sullenly beside her. 'Alfred, my dear son,' said she, 'have you lost all love for your mother?' I did not reply. 'I fear you have,' she continued; 'and may God help you to see your own heart, and me to do my duty?' She then talked to me of my misdeeds, of the dreadful consequences of the course I was pursuing. By tears and entreaties, and prayers, she tried to make an impression upon me. She placed before me the lives and examples of great and good men: she sought to stimulate my ambition. I was moved, but too proud to show it, and remained standing in dogged silence beside her. I thought, 'what will my companions say, if, after all my boasting I yield at last, and submit to be led by a woman?'

"What agony was visible on my mother's face, when she saw that all she had said and suffered failed to move me! She rose to go home, and I followed at a distance. She spoke no more to me till we reached her own door. 'It is school-time, now,' said she. 'Go, my son, and once more let me beseech you to think upon what I have said to you.'

"'I shan't go to school,' said I.

"She looked astonished at my boldness, but replied firmly, 'Certainly, you will go, Alfred. I command you.'

"'I will not,' said I, with a tone of defiance.

"'One of two things you must do, Alfred—either go to school this moment, or I will lock you in your own room, and keep you there, till you are ready to promise implicit obedience to my wishes in future.'

"'I dare you to do it, you can't get me up stairs.'

"'Alfred, choose now,' said my mother, and laid her hand upon my arm. She trembled violently, and was deadly pale.

"'If you touch me, I will kick you,' said I, in a terrible rage. God knows I knew not what I said!

"'Will you go, Alfred?'

"'No,' I replied, but quailed beneath her eye.

"'Then follow me,' said she, and grasped my arm firmly. I raised my foot—O, my son, hear me!—I raised my foot, and kicked her—my sainted mother! How my head reels, as the torrent of memory rushes over me! I kicked my mother—a feeble woman—my mother! May God forgive me for I can never forgive myself. She staggered back a few steps, and leaned against the wall. She did not look at me. I saw her heart beat against her breast. 'O, heavenly Father,' she cried, 'forgive him, he knows not what he does!' The gardener just then passed the door, and, seeing my mother pale and almost unable to stand, he stopped; she beckoned him in. 'Take this boy up stairs, and lock him in his own room,' said she, and turned from me. Looking back, as she was entering her room, she gave me such a look—it will forever follow me—it was a look of agony, mingled with intensest love—it was the last, unutterable pang from a heart that was broken.

"In a moment I found myself a prisoner in my own room. I thought, for a moment, I would fling myself from the open window, and dash my brains out, but I felt afraid to die. I was not penitent. At times my heart was subdued but my stubborn pride rose in an instant, and bade me not to yield. The pale face of my mother haunted me. I flung myself on the bed and fell asleep. I awoke at midnight, stiffened by the damp night air, and terrified with frightful dreams. I would have sought my mother at that moment, for I trembled with fear, but my door was fast. With the daylight my terrors were dissipated, and became bold in resisting all good impulses. The servant brought my meals, but I did not taste them. I thought the day would never end. Just at twilight I heard a light footstep approach the door. It was my sister, who called me by name.

"'What may I tell mother from you?' she asked.

"'Nothing,' I replied.

"'O, Alfred, for my sake, for all our sakes, say that you are sorry—let me tell mother that you are sorry. She longs to forgive you.'

"'I won't be driven to school against my will,' said I.

"'But you will go, if she wishes it, dear Alfred,' said my sister pleadingly.

"'No I won't,' said I, 'and you needn't say a word more about it.'

"'O brother, you will kill her! you will kill her, and then you can never have a happy moment again.'

"I made no reply to this. My feelings were touched, but I still resisted their kind influence. My sister called me, but I would not answer. I heard her footsteps slowly retreating, and again I flung myself on the bed to pass another wretched and fearful night. O God, how wretched! how fearful I did not know.

"Another footstep, slower and feebler than my sister's disturbed me. A voice called me by name. It was my mother's. 'Alfred, my son, shall I come in? Are you sorry for what you have done?' she asked.

"I cannot tell what influence, operating at that moment, made me speak adverse to my feelings. The gentle voice of my mother, which thrilled through me melted the ice from my obdurate heart, and I longed to throw myself on her neck, but I did not. No, my boy, I did not. But my words gave the lie to my heart, when I said I was not sorry. I heard her withdraw. I heard her groan. I longed to call her back, but I did not.

"I was awakened from an uneasy slumber by hearing my name called loudly, and my sister stood beside me. 'Get up, Alfred. O don't wait a minute! Get up, and come with me. Mother is dying!' I thought I was yet dreaming, but I got up mechanically, and followed my sister. On the bed, pale and cold as marble, lay my mother. She had not undressed. She had thrown herself on the bed to rest; arising to go again to me, she was seized with a palpitation of the heart, and borne senseless to her room.

"I cannot tell you my agony as I looked upon her—my remorse tenfold more bitter from the thought that she would never know it. I believed myself to be her murderer. I fell on the bed beside her. I could not weep. My heart burned in my bosom; my brain was all on fire. My sister threw her arms around me, and wept in silence. Suddenly we saw a slight motion of my mother's hand; her eyes unclosed. She had recovered consciousness, but not speech. She looked at me, and moved her lips. I could not understand her words. 'Mother, mother,' I shrieked, 'say only that you forgive me.' She could not say it with her lips, but her hand pressed mine. She smiled upon me, and lifting her thin white hands, she clasped my own within them, and cast her eyes upward. I fell on my knees beside her. She moved her lips in prayer, and thus she died. I remained still kneeling beside that dear form, till my gentle sister removed me. She comforted me, for she knew the heavy load of sorrow at my heart—heavier than grief for the loss of a mother, for it was a load of sorrow for sin. The joy of youth had left me forever.

"My son, the suffering such memories awaken must continue as long as life. God is merciful; but remorse for past misdeeds is a canker-worm in the heart, that preys upon it forever."

My father ceased speaking, and buried his face in his hands. I saw and felt the bearing his narrative had upon my own character and conduct. I have never forgotten it. Boys, who spurn a mother's control, who are ashamed to own that they are wrong, who think it manly to resist her authority or yield to her influence, *beware!* Lay not up for yourselves bitter memories for your future years.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

THE CARELESS WORD.

That careless word! that careless word!
My soul is filled with keen regret,
That from my lips 'twas ever heard;—
That I so thoughtlessly have erred,
I never can forget.

How it embitters every hour,
That careless word I breathed to-day;—
O, Memory! thou hast fearful power
To scathe my soul like lava shower;
And peace has flown away.

What tempted me, that I should speak
That solemn word in thoughtless jest?
What, but a wicked heart, so weak,
So prone to evil, loth to seek,
What only can make blest?

Thou, who alone canst cleanse the heart
From every foolish thought and vain;
O, make me choose the better part,
The path that leads to where Thou art,
And wash away each stain.

Wilt Thou not freely now forgive
The wanderer, who would come to Thee?
Wilt Thou the sinful one receive,
Who, trusting, says, "Lord, I believe;
I would thy follower be?"

Yes, in Thy word Thou bidd'st me come;
Thou'lt give my wearied spirit rest.
Then, when on earth my work is done,
May angels bright convey me home,
To be for ever blest!

Lowell, April 24, 1851. A. M. D.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

From Dr. Cornell's Articles in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

I think it was in March, 1848, that Dr. T. K Chambers, of London, published in the London Lancet, and also in the Medical Gazette, an account of his use of an *inhaling powder*; and giving its *composition*, I immediately had some of it prepared according to his formula, which is as follows:

"The plan is, the inhalation of a light inocuous powder, which may carry with it the required substance, either diffused in the air or absorbed in its pores. That which I have found well suited to the purpose is the pollen of the lycopodium, or club-moss, which has been made to imbibe as much as it would take up of a saturated solution of nitrate of silver, or of sulphate of copper, or of the two combined, and then carefully dried, and reduced again to an impalpable powder."

I have found this powder serviceable in several cases of bronchitis, laryngitis, ulcerated sore-throat, inflammation of the mucous follicles, and in incipient phthisis. It is much preferable, prepared as here directed, to that mixed with sugar, as the *real pulverized nitrate* was then used; but, as here prepared, the *nitrate* is first *dissolved* in pure water, then the "pollen of the moss" is dipped in a saturated solution (or that of any other strength desired,) then dried, and *finely pulverized*. It can be made of any desirable strength, and should contain less of the *nitrate* than that made from a *saturated* solution, when employed with very irritable patients.

The caustic and astringent properties of the nitrate is often useful in chronic catarrh, or in a recent cold, by combining a little of this powder with any kind of snuff, or snuffing the simple powder. It can also be conveniently applied to *indolent* ulcers, and answers every purpose of the stick of *lunar caustic*, or *solutions* of it. It is useful, also, in various cutaneous diseases, such as ringworm, nettle-rash, &c. I had one case of *tetter*, which was cured by it, after resisting numerous other remedies. But I need not speak here of the power of this salt over this class of diseases, and have referred to it only to say, that used in *this form* it is quite as convenient as in any other, and as efficacious.

To return to inhalation:—I have sometimes combined with the "nitrate," *instead* of the "pollen of the moss," or *with it*, the flower of the *papaver somniferum*, but am not aware that it has afforded any more satisfactory results, than when made according to the formula given above. In fact, it does not form so light a vehicle, and it is doubtful whether there is any of the narcotic property of the poppy in the leaves or flowers.

For inhaling this powder, I used various kinds of instruments; at first such an one as Dr. Chambers has above recommended. Then various others were tried, all calculated to make a dust of the powder, and thus prepare it to be drawn into the lungs with the air. A small quantity, say three or four grains, of the powder, is put into the receiver of the inhaler, the inhaler is then placed in the mouth of the patient, as far back upon the tongue as can be conveniently borne; then held by the lips, or left hand of the patient, while with the right hand the receiver is twirled round to scatter the powder, and by a full inspiration at the same time it is conveyed into the throat. This process may be repeated once a day, or more frequently, if desirable. If the *solution* is used, the shower syringe is altogether more convenient and easy of application, and agreeable both to practitioner and patient, and does the work much more thoroughly, than the probang.

If the mucous membrane of the pharynx or larynx is inflamed, or very tender, and the powder contains the full strength of a saturated solution of the nitrate, it will produce slight smarting or tingling in these parts. I have used it in *canker* in the throat, in what has been called "clergymen's sore throat," and in chronic mucous inflammation of any portion of the air-tubes, with much satisfaction—its specific effects being soon perceived. In *ulcerated sore throat*, I think it the best remedy that can be used. In *bronchitis*, it does what, I think, no other remedy will do so well, causing a speedy clearing of the tubes, and disposing them to take on a healing action.

As I claim no *originality*, as to the invention of the powder, so I have had no *secrecy* as to its use, having given the *recipe* as I found it, and my manner of employing it, to the public, in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, as soon as I had fully tested it.

I have also made trial of the zinc, copper, alum, and some other astringents, prepared in the same way; but I think the nitrate, for general use, is preferable to any other. The sulphate of copper, in some cases, has been as serviceable, and I have thought, even more so, in *syphilitic* sore throat.

It yet remains to be seen what will be the full and final result of this remedy, as applied in the manner here spoken of, in diseases of the air passages and lungs. In a class of diseases which have so very generally resulted in death, it seems to claim the *attention* of medical men, and to deserve a fair and thorough trial.

In Nov. 1849, Mr. S., aged thirty-five, called on me with all the ordinary symptoms of *chronic bronchitis*. There were cough, expectoration of a greenish, tenacious mucus, sometimes streaked with blood, with occasionally small, whitish, opaque solid particles mingled with the sputa: such as by some have been supposed to be tubercles, but which were really concrete secretions of mucous follicles in the fauces. The pulse was somewhat more than ordinarily frequent, and there was present, every day, a slight febrile paroxysm. Indeed, he had all the symptoms of what was formerly called *catarrhal consumption*. While inhaling a small quantity of this powder, two or three times a day for four weeks, he recovered his usual health, and has as yet (now more than a year) had no relapse. Other treatment was also employed, and so it was in all these cases, but this *powder* seemed the most efficient.

A number of similar *cases* treated, are given in the Medical Journal.

My design in these matters has been to call the attention of both the medical profession and patients to a mode of treating a very distressing and often fatal class of diseases, which promises more for the restoration to health of this class of patients, than any other that has come to my knowledge. The plan of treatment is simple, but nevertheless, much is depending upon the powder for inhalation being well prepared and properly inhaled. It requires great care to make this powder in a proper manner, and the inhaler should be such as will easily convey it into the air tubes. I have inhalers at my office of various forms and construction, and varying in price from one to three dollars, which will be carefully put up, with two vials of the powder, containing two drachms each,—a quantity sufficient to make a fair trial in any given case,—and sent to any part of the country.

It should not, however, be used in all cases, indiscriminately, as by so using it, injury, instead of benefit, might sometimes be the result. It will be always the safer course for each patient to consult his physician, before employing it, and always to use it under the watch and care of some one competent to decide upon its effects. In writing this pamphlet I have had no wish to take these cases out of the hands of their physicians, nor to induce patients to become their own medical advisers. I know from some experience, both personal and as a practitioner, that this class of diseases requires much study and practice to be successfully treated.

It should be further stated, that the *inhalation of the powder*, or any of the *vapors* named above, is not designed to interfere with any other medical treatment which any physician may choose to prescribe for his patient. These observations were intended, originally, as an Appendix to the book, or indeed to the two books which have been heretofore published, one on "Consumption Prevented," and the other on the "Curability and Treatment of Consumption." They form a part of the treatment of that disease.

Boston, Dec. 20, 1850.
No. 496 Washington Street.

THE ROTATION OF THE EARTH RENDERED VISIBLE.

The experiment now being exhibited in Paris, by which the diurnal rotation of the earth is rendered palpable to the senses, is one of the most remarkable of the modern verifications of theory. Although the demonstration by which the rotation of the earth has been established be such as to carry a conviction to the minds of all who are capable of comprehending it, to which nothing can be imagined to add either force or clearness, nevertheless even the natural philosopher himself cannot regard the present experiment without feelings of profound interest and satisfaction, and to the great mass, to whom the complicated physical phenomena by which the rotation of the earth has been established are incomprehensible, this experiment is invaluable. At the centre of the dome of the Pantheon a fine wire is attached, from which a sphere of metal, four or five inches in diameter, is suspended so as to hang near the floor of the building. This apparatus is put in vibration after the manner of a pendulum. Under, and concentrated with it, is placed a circular table, some twenty feet in diameter, the circumference of which is divided into degrees, minutes, &c., and the divisions numbered. Now, it can be shown by the most elementary principles of mechanics, that, supposing the earth to have the diurnal motion upon its axis which is imputed to it, and which explains the phenomena of day and night, &c., the plane in which this pendulum vibrates will not be affected by this diurnal motion, but will maintain strictly the same direction during twenty-four hours. In this interval, however, the table over which the pendulum is suspended will continually change its position in virtue of the diurnal motion so as to make a complete revolution round its centre.

Since, then, the table thus revolves, and the pendulum which vibrates over it does not revolve, the consequence is that a line traced upon the table by a point projecting from the bottom of the ball will change its direction relatively to the table, from minute to minute, and from hour to hour, so that if such point were a pencil and that paper were spread upon the table, the course formed by this pencil during twenty-four hours would form a system of lines radiating from the centre of the table, and the two lines formed after the interval of one hour would always form an angle with each other of 15 deg., being the twenty-fourth part of the circumference. Now this is rendered actually visible to the crowds which daily flock to the Pantheon to witness this remarkable experiment. The practised eye of a correct observer, especially if aided by a proper optical instrument, may actually see the motion which the table has, in common with the earth, under the pendulum between two successive vibrations. It is, in fact apparent that the ball, or rather the point attached to the bottom of the ball, does not return precisely to the same point of the circumference of the table after two successive vibrations. Thus is rendered visible the motion which the table has in common with the earth. It is true that, correctly speaking, the table does not turn round its own centre, for although the table be turned, in common with the surface of the earth, round the earth's axis, the point of suspension of the pendulum is turned also in the same time round the same axis, being continually maintained vertical above the centre of the table. The plane in which the pendulum vibrates does not, however, partake of the motion, and, consequently, has the appearance of revolving once in twenty-four hours over the table, while, in reality, it is the table which revolves once in twenty-four hours under it.—*London Globe, April 5.*

To the Editors of the Traveller:—I have succeeded satisfactorily in repeating Foucault's experiment respecting the Rotation of the Earth. The new Tower of the western wing of the Observatory, I found to be perfectly adapted to the purpose. My arrangements are in this way: Across the top of the central pier, which is a hollow cone, thirty feet high, there is firmly fixed a wooden beam, having the centre perforated to admit the passage of a wire and the fixing of a Torsion Circle, such as is used with the Gauss Magnetometers. To the centre of this circle is attached one end of a silver wire, thirty feet long, of the size commonly known as "fine No. 6," and to the other end of this wire is fastened a metallic cylinder weighing about four pounds, and terminating below in a conical point; on a platform directly below the weight and about thirty feet below the point of suspension, is inscribed a circle of six and a half feet diameter, with the requisite subdivisions and radii. After giving the pendulum an unbiased arc of vibration, a few minutes observation will suffice to show with certainty the motion of the Earth on its axis, as the terminating point of the weight will be seen at each successive vibration to arrive at the northern boundary of the circle a little more easterly than it did at the preceding one. W. C. BOND.

Harvard Observatory, May 5th, 1851.

To the Editors of the Traveller:—The account of the exhibition now being made at the Pantheon in Paris, which appeared in your Friday evening's paper under a well-known signature, leaves little to be said in the way of popular illustration.

It may not be uninteresting to your readers to know that this beautiful experiment is so simple that it may be readily repeated in most of our dwellings. Wherever a clear space of from twenty-five to forty feet in height, even if it be not more than a foot in breadth, can be commanded, there the experiment may be made. The continuous stairways from the first floor to the attic, in many houses, provide the desired space. Over this a screw driven into the ceiling furnishes the point of attachment. From the screw, by a slender copper or iron wire of a diameter less than that of a medium sized pin, a weight of about four pounds may be suspended.

An ordinary steelyard weight of the larger size attached to the wire, not by the hook, but by the eye to which the hook is fastened, will answer the purpose well. The weight should come within two feet of the floor. Place two chairs back to back, at the extremes of the sweep of the pendulum, some four feet apart, and fix by pins a strip of finely ruled paper (the lines perpendicular) on the top piece of the back of each chair,—on the *back* of the chair more distant, on the inside or front of the chair nearest the observer. Now having tied a thread around the weight, draw it near to one of the vertical marks. When the weight and the wire have come entirely to rest, burn the thread, and the pendulum will commence its oscillations. Note the point of departure and the mark to which it sweeps on the back of the chair opposite. It will be observed in a few moments that the pendulum will return to a mark a little to the left of that of its first departure, and will sweep to a point a corresponding distance to the right of the mark on the chair opposite. E. N. H.

AGRICULTURAL.

MAY.

WORK TO BE DONE.

The spring is more forward than usual, and therefore extra diligence will be necessary.

The Farm.—In the early part of this month, pastures should be attended to. Do not pasture cattle until the grass has some growth, or the yield of the season will be less.

Clean and whitewash cellars, distribute charcoal dust and plaster of paris about your hog-pens, stables, &c., and remove all putrescent and unwholesome substances. The charcoal dust and plaster of paris will absorb deleterious gases, as given off from vegetable and other matters undergoing decay.

"Plant Indian corn as soon as the leaves are as large as a mouse's ear." This is an old and safe adage, but we should advise that some be planted earlier, either broad-cast or thickly in rows, for soiling cattle with the stalks. Peas, oats and buckwheat, as well as Indian corn, should be soaked in water and then rolled in plaster before planting. Plant potatoes for your principal crop, if not previously done. Those planted early are less subject to be diseased. If you have land thoroughly prepared and well sub-soiled, sow *lucern*; this crop will be found very profitable for those who soil cattle, as it may be cut four times during the summer. If the soil be not deeply disintegrated, lucern cannot succeed, as it is a deep-rooted plant, and fails as soon as the ends of the roots reach a cold and compact sub-soil.

Attend to insects. If you have used six bushels of salt per acre on your winter fallows and grass lands, but few insects will annoy you other than those which harbor in trees, &c., and where salt has been used but few weeds will be found. Cleanse the bark of your fruit trees.

Secure manures from the influences of sun and rain, as fast as made. Place them under cover, if practicable, and augment their quantity by admixture of muck, pond mud, or even headlands, as during the warm weather, stable manure decomposes rapidly, and gives off large quantities of ammonia, which should be received by such materials as are capable of retaining it. When muck cannot be had, cover the top of the heaps with charcoal dust or plaster of paris.

If you have hog-pen manure which is free from long stuff, mix it with charcoal dust under a shed, and by turning it occasionally, it will become pulverulent in time to sow with turnips, for which use it is equal to ground bones, and at less than one-third the cost. Dress corn and potatoes thoroughly, and if horn shavings can be had, apply them to corn in the hill; no manure is more safe and effective for this use. Should potatoes not show vigor, use guano, (Peruvian) diluted with 100 times its bulk of charcoal dust, or well decomposed peat, in the hills at the time of hoeing or cultivating, using a small handful to each hill.

Save soap-suds for fruit trees, both as a wash and as manure.

If you have salt meadows, ditch them, and the muck dug out will be ready for mixing in compost in October and November.

Kitchen Garden.—Weed artichokes; clean asparagus beds; plant basil; continue to plant beans for successions; thin beets, &c.; plant borecole, brocoli, cabbage and capsicum; thin early cabbage, and earth up early celery. If you have cucumbers in pots in the frames, plant them out; sow endive; thin leeks; transplant lettuce; sow mint, and thin early parsnips; sow peas, and attend to those previously sown.

Melons raised in hot beds should go out early this month, as well as Lima beans, early squashes, tomatoes, egg plants and other culinaries started in hot-beds; sow white radishes; plant sage; thin salsify; plant out savoys; gather seeds, as ripe; sow spinage, and thin former sowings; keep ground well tilled between rows throughout the garden; attend to thinning generally; plant out tomatoes; sow turnip cabbage; keep down the weeds. All the early lettuce and radish ground being now cleared off, may be used for beets and carrots, which will give better late crops than if planted earlier.

Dust pulverized quick lime, unleached ashes, tobacco dust, &c., over plants annoyed, or subject to be annoyed by insects. Plant ocra; cut and dry herbs in flower, selecting for this purpose a clear dry day; water cauliflowers, and break down the leaves over those near maturity, to prevent their buttoning too early.

Orchard.—Attack the caterpillars by burning them with the camphene lamp. As caterpillars leave their nests at about eight o'clock A. M., and return to them at five P. M., they should be attacked before or after those hours. Boiling water poured into the haunts of ants will destroy them.

If your trees were properly washed in early spring, they will not be hide-bound now. Sow a very slight quantity of fine salt around plum and other fruit trees, and trim off shoots from the roots.

Flower Garden.—Those dahlias which have been placed in warm situations in the garden, may now be divided and planted out. Those cuttings made in March from hot-bed growth, and since gradually hardened, may now be planted out; the soil for dahlias should be a sandy loam, not too rich nor too retentive of moisture. In heavy, rich soils, they grow to leaves and branches, producing but few flowers, whereas if the soil be too poor, the flowers will be meagre and spiritless. The sowing of all hardy annuals and biennials, should have been finished by May 1st, after which, and before the 20th, all tropical ones should be planted. Thin out those which prove to be too thick, and if the weather be cloudy, the thinnings may be transplanted.

Hyacinths, tulips, &c., should be removed from the ground in about five weeks after they have done flowering, or when the stem is half decayed. To dry these bulbs, cover them very slightly with dry earth, just sufficiently to prevent the sun from causing their decay, but in a situation sufficiently airy to dry them. When dry, place them in dry sand until October. *Anemonies* and *Ranunculus*, should be carefully shaded while in bloom, but as soon as they are done flowering, expose them fully and cease watering.

Plant tuberoses and amaryllis early, say by the 20th.

Any of the Holland bulbs which have not been lifted in May, should be so treated in June. Jonquils, crocus and iris, should be taken up every other year, and jonquils may stand safely three years. Anemonies and ranunculus should be carefully lifted after their leaves begin to fade, and be careful that they are not exposed too much to the sun. For the budding and inoculating of roses and other matters connected with the flower garden at this season of the year, we refer our readers to the *American Flower Garden*, by Buist, which we have used as a text book for the above.—*Working Farmer.*

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN.

Spring Arrangement. I find my plan of favoring cash customers approved by many, who are pleased to know a place where they can procure Clothing made in the most thorough manner, and where they do not have to pay 25 per cent. to offset bad debts.

The addition made to my list of customers the last six months will enable me to furnish Clothing at prices lower than can be afforded by those who do a strictly credit business.

My spring stock of Goods is of the latest importations, large and well selected. I want every man to try me once and see if these things be true. Please call and examine at my rooms, 98 Washington street, up stairs. GEO. N. NICHOLS.
44—1yos

1, 2, 3, & 4 GERRISH BLOCK,
Corner of Blackstone and Ann Streets.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
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MERCHANTS AND TRADERS
Will find it for their advantage to call and examine our IMMENSE STOCK, before making their selections elsewhere.

BOYS' CLOTHING
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Of every description, constantly on hand.
CUSTOM WORK
Made after the latest styles, and on the shortest notice.
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17—3m

GENERAL TWIGGS'
HAIR DYE OR COLOR RESTORER.

Most people have probably heard of the accidental discovery of this article by General Twiggs, of the U. S. A., but for the benefit of those who may have not, we give the following particulars:

The General returned from Mexico with his head as white as snow, and his forehead covered with a cutaneous eruption; for the latter a physician in New York advised the use of

Sugar of Lead—Lac Sulphur—and Rose Water.

This mixture cured the eruption, and much to his and his friends astonishment changed his hair to its original color, which it has since remained.

Its repeated use proves it to be a color restorer of White or Gray Hair, without coloring or injuring the skin. It is applied in a moment with a bit of fine sponge.

Prepared and sold by J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 23 Tremont Row, opposite Boston Museum, Boston.

N. B. Orders by Express will receive prompt returns. 10—tf

HAIR FALLING OFF,
HAIR TURNING LIGHT,

Headache	Dandruff
Hair Eaters	Itching
Thin Hair	Dry Hair

All of the above unpleasant diseases (for such they are) are occasioned by the want of a healthy action of the scalp; and the only direct way to remedy them is to use a stimulus to this organ. For this purpose the

ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL,
OR CYTHEREAN HAIR WASH, OR OIL COMPOUND,

has proved to be a safe and effectual remedy. It is at the same time a beautiful preparation for *Improving and Softening* the hair. To all light hair it gives a *dark and rich* but not oily appearance. Prepared in 25 cent bottles for trial; also in larger 75 cent bottles. For sale at 23 Tremont Row, *opposite Boston Museum*, by the proprietor, J. RUSSELL SPALDING.
14—

CYTHEREAN HAIR WASH,
COMPOSED OF ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL,
For Beautifying, Restoring and Cleansing the Hair,

Without giving it an oily or dry appearance, as many of the Preparations now in use have a tendency to. It will give to Sandy Hair an AUBURN HUE, and to all Light or Brown Hair a very DARK AND RICH appearance and color. If rubbed well into the roots of hair with a stiff brush, it will afford immediate relief for the
HEADACHE.

It has been used in the same way with remarkable success to prevent the Hair from FALLING OFF, and is recommended with confidence to those troubled with this annoyance.

Put up in 25 and 75 cent Bottles,

to convince those who may wish to give it a trial with a small bottle before purchasing the larger, in which it comes much cheaper.

Prepared and sold by J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 23 Tremont Row, opposite Boston Museum.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

A splendid assortment of Pearl, Ivory, Buffalo Horn, and Shell-back HAIR BRUSHES, with a good assortment of Common Brushes.

N. B. All orders, by Express or otherwise, will receive prompt attention, if addressed as above. 10—tf

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BIBLES! BIBLES!

The American and Foreign Bible Society have a depository of their Bibles at the office of the New England S. S. Union, No. 79 Cornhill, Boston. Here may be found Bibles of all sizes and styles and of all prices, from 25 cents to $10. Testaments of all sizes and styles, and of prices from 6¼ cts. to $2. These are all sold at what it cost to manufacture them, for the purpose of facilitating gratuitous distribution, and enabling those whose means are limited to get a good Bible. We have just received an assortment from the Society, and ask the attention of those who may wish to get them for distribution or for personal use. H. SEAVER, Agent.
9—3m

DANA & CHASE,
No. 13 Long Wharf,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR AND MEAL,

Offer for sale at the lowest market prices, a general assortment of Southern and Western FLOUR. Also, Suffolk Co. Steam Mills Flour, and Wheat Meal, in bbls., half bbls. and bags. The above stock includes choice brands, selected expressly for Grocers' trade, Hotel and Family use.
29 GEORGE DANA. HENRY S. CHASE.

CHASE BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 7 LIBERTY SQUARE, BOSTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
AMERICAN HARDWARE,
Tinmen's Machines, Tools, &c. &c.
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron Block Letters for Signs, Tea and Grocers' Scales, &c.
Walter Bryent, Isaac Chase, Jr., H. Lincoln Chase.
24—1yos

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AT FRAMINGHAM.

This School continues, as heretofore, under the joint care of Mr. and Mrs. Brewer.

There are four terms in each year, of eleven weeks each, commencing on the first Tuesday in the months of March, June, September and December.

Terms: For board and tuition, per quarter, $40 00
Day Scholars, 8 00

For Music and Drawing, an extra charge is made, regulated by the charges of the teachers employed.

References: Mr. Geo. B. Emerson, Wm. H. Foster, Esq., (Cashier, Bank of Commerce) Boston; Rev. A. R. Baker, Medford; Rev. D. W. Stevens, Mansfield; Rev. J. W. Olmstead, Mr. J. W. Brown, J. S. Wheeler, Esq., Framingham. RUFUS F. BREWER.
Framingham, March, 1851. 10—3mos

ANSON PECK,

Manufacturer and dealer in Combs, Jewelry and Fancy Goods. The subscriber continues to make and keep constantly on hand, every new and desirable pattern of Shell, Buffalo, and common Horn Combs; also all the variety of Shell Side, Round, Neck, Puff and Twist Combs, Buffalo Dress do., Ivory do.; Fine Ivory of every size and quality; Fine Cutlery, English and American Porte Monnies, Cigar Cases, Fancy Statuary, Note Paper, Envelopes, Portfolios, &c., Rosewood Boxes, Watch Stands, Dressing Cases, Backgammon Boards, Games, New Game of Tivoli; Toys in great variety. All of the above will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
Liberty Tree Block, 2 Essex street, Boston. 11—

JAMESONS' EATING HOUSE,
NO. 1 SPRING LANE,
NEAR THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

BILL OF FARE—DINNER.

SOUPS		PASTRY.	
Of all kinds, per plate,	12 1-2		
ROAST.		COOKED TO ORDER.	
Roast Beef,	12 1-2	Ham and Eggs,	
" Pork,	12 1-2	Beef Steak,	
" Veal,	12 1-2	Pork Steak,	
" Lamb,	12 1-2	Mutton Chop,	
" Mutton,	12 1-2	Broiled and Fried Liver,	
		Stewed Oysters.	
BOILED.		BAKED.	
Boiled Corned Pork,	12 1-2	Baked Chicken Pie,	12 1-2
" Corned Beef,	12 1-2	Baked Veal Pie,	12 1-2
" Leg of Mutton, (Caper Sauce,)	12 1-2	Baked Beans,	6 1-4
" Shoulder of Pork and Vegetables,	12 12	PUDDINGS	
		Of all kinds, per plate,	6 1-4
FISH.		TEA, COFFEE, COCOA.	
Boiled, Fried, &c. per plate,	12 1-2	Per Cup,	3 cts

53—tf

CARRIAGES AND HARNESSES FOR SALE.

May be found a good assortment of light covered, open and Express Wagons, with a variety of other Carriages, new and second-hand. Harnesses and Collars of all descriptions, and warranted. Also, Cloths for Carriage Lining, Russia Sheeting, Painted Carpet, Woolen Rocking, Coach wrenches, Copal varnish, Linseed and Neat's Foot Oil. Carriages painted and trimmed in good shape, at fair prices and at short notice. HOLLIS HASTINGS.
Framingham, 1¼ mile east of Centre village. 7—tf

GYMNASIUM.

The Boston Franklin Street Gymnasium is open for the reception of subscribers. Terms of admission 8 dollars—or shower baths included, 10 dollars a year. As this establishment is under a committee of three of the annual subscribers, appointed by themselves, I feel myself warranted in saying, that I shall be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may enrol their names on the book of the Gymnasium. All who wish to learn the manly art of Self Defence, can have 24 lessons, and the use of the exercising room 2 months, for 14 dollars. Terms for instruction in Fencing, for 36 lessons, and the use of the exercising room 3 months, 18 dollars.

The Ladies' Department is under the charge of MISS ELIZA LANGLEY, who will be in attendance during the hours appropriated for the Ladies, who will find it much to their advantage to enrol their names in this term. P. STEWART, Jr., Proprietor.
7—1y

LYON & POWERS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Respectfully solicit an examination of their new and complete assortment of
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FABRICS,
Which they will make up in the best styles.
ALSO, A CHOICE STOCK OF FINE
Ready-Made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Articles,
AT LOW PRICES.
Lower Floor and Chambers,
58 & 56 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
GEO. LYON.
A. H. POWERS. 40—1y

STOVES, &c.
JOSHUA C. COLLINS,

No. 57 Union Street, near Haymarket Square, Boston, would invite his friends and the public generally, to call and examine his assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR, AIR-TIGHT AND OTHER STOVES.
Also Japanned and Tin Ware, &c.
All of which he offers on the most reasonable terms, at Wholesale and Retail. 36—1y

CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES,
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, RAILROAD STATIONS, &c.

The subscribers having made important improvements in the construction of Clocks, especially in the apparatus for counteracting the influence of the changes of temperature upon the pendulum, and in the retaining power, which keeps the clock going while being wound up, together with a new process of adjusting the pendulum to correct time, are prepared to furnish Clocks of a quality superior to any made in the United States, both for accuracy of time keeping, and durability. They speak with confidence, having tested their performance for several years. The terms will be such as to afford purchasers ample opportunity of testing their qualities. All Clocks not proving satisfactory when completed, may be rejected. Address SHERRY & BYRAM,
Oakland Works, Sag Harbor, L. I.

"Mr. Byram has fully established his reputation as one of the first Clock Makers in the world."—*Scientific Amer.* 4—1y

TWO HOUSES FOR SALE,

Forty Rods from the Somerville Depot, Charlestown Neck; One of 12 Rooms, and 6000 feet of land; One with 10 Rooms, and 4000 feet of land; Situated on Brighton street.

Possession given of one at ten days notice; the other the first of May.

Inquire of I. R. PRUDEN, 16 Long Wharf, Boston. 12—6w

TERRA COTTA WARE.

Match Boxes, Vases, Cigar Stands. Also, Porcelain do.; Spanish Fans. Fans of all kinds in great variety. Silver Spoons, warranted first quality. Jewelry of all kinds. A good assortment of Gold Pen and Pencil Cases, Ear Ornaments, Cuff Pins, Brooches, Rings, &c. &c.

Jewelry made to order, and repaired in workmanlike manner. Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner and warranted. No 2 Liberty Tree Block, Essex street. Boston. 11—

MILLS & FORRISTALL,
NO. 8, NORTH MARKET SQUARE,
Near Faxon's Sign of a Large Boot,
BOSTON.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CUTLERY, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Gold and Silver Pencils, and Gold Pens, Silver Spoons and Toys,
COMBS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BLANK BOOKS, PRINTS, BRUSHES,
Shaving Apparatus, Pocket Books, Wallets, Steel Pens,
PAPER AND STATIONERY.
VIOLINS, ACCORDIANS, AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS;

With an endless variety of FANCY GOODS, which they will buy sell, or exchange, on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Traders from the country are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.
E. S. MILLS. P. J. FORRISTALL.
Watches and Jewelry repaired in the neatest manner.
M. & F. are Agents for the sale of C. A. Cobb's superior Pocket Books and Wallets. Also American Cutlery. 25—tf

"*Every Family should have a Box handy in case of Accident.*"

THE RUSSIA SALVE
Vegetable Ointment!

Introduced in 1806. Twenty-five years' experience has established the RUSSIA SALVE as the VERY BEST REMEDY for Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Flesh Wounds, Chapped Hands, Biles, Felons, Sores, Injury by Splinters, Frost-bitten parts of the body, Sore Eyes, Old Sores, Piles, &c. Twenty-five cents per box.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

Edward Young, cabinet maker, 58 Carver st. In the year 1842, was injured by a plank falling on my leg; it caused the leg to swell and become inflamed, and caused the most awful ulcers and sores, that defied the skill and treatment of the best physicians of Quebec, the place of my residence at that time. Dr Douglas, one of the most popular surgeons in Quebec, assured me there was little hope of my recovery.

I came to Boston; my limbs were now both affected. I applied to Dr. Phelps; he tried his skill, but without any success, and I was then induced to call upon Dr. Warren, who gave me some relief, but after some time I grew quite disheartened, my limbs were almost a mass of sores from my knees down to my ancles, scarcely allowing me to sleep or rest, day or night. I had read a good deal about Russia Salve, but having used so many advertised plasters and Salves, and tried so many things that I felt little interest in the Russia Salve, although repeatedly advised by my friends to try it, I was too skeptical to do so. At length a man brought me a box of Russia Salve, which I applied to my limbs as the directions implied. I really began to feel a sensation of peculiar pleasantness about my raging sores. I went down to Redding & Co.'s, 8 State street, and bought two boxes. I have used in all, nearly four boxes of this great Salve; my limbs are now, with the exception of the scars, as perfect as ever they were. The ulcers have healed up, the sores have nearly all disappeared, and I hesitate not to say that by the time I have used the fourth box of the Russia Salve I shall be cured. I consider my case one of the severest tests the Salve could possibly encounter.

I would add, that having the Salve in my house, and a number of my family suffering very much from Piles, I recommended the use of the Russia Salve, and which cured them with great ease, and in a very brief space of time. Yours, very respectfully,
EDWARD YOUNG, 58 Carver st., Boston.
To Messrs. Redding & Co., 8 State st., Boston.
Wholesale Retail Agents for the United States,
16— REDDING & CO., 8 State st., Boston.

SPINAL INSTITUTION,
FOR THE TREATMENT OF
DISEASED AND DEFORMED SPINES,
AND
LAMENESS IN GENERAL.
25 Rowe Street—Opposite Essex Street Church.

Dr. Hewett is attending, as usual, to multitudes of patients and he feels grateful to them and the public, for continued patronage. For 24 years Dr. H. has been engaged in practice, and has attended to over 35,000 patients, with the following diseases, viz:—Inflamed, diseased and deformed spines; hip diseases; white swellings, of all kinds; fractures; dislocations; rheumatism; tic doloreux or neuralgia; affections of the sciatic nerve; sprains; weaknesses of the stomach and bowels, in all their various forms; dyspepsia; paralytic affections, or loss of the use of the limbs; all diseases of the muscles, when contracted or not; and of the bones and joints. Dr. H. will warrant a cure in all cases of Bronchitis; that distressing disease of the Bronchia, or inflammation of the throat. This disease is always attended with inflammation and want of action in the parts.

Dr. H. makes no charge for consultation. His charge for each visit is one dollar. People in low circumstances will be liberally considered. Hours of consultation from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Dr. H. has recently published a Circular, containing 130 certificates from the most respectable, influential, and wealthy people of the community. They all speak of Dr. H.'s kind, careful and attentive treatment. And he has published, also, heretofore, a pamphlet and other circulars, containing over 1000 certificates of his remarkable cures. Any person wishing to have Dr. H.'s circulars and pamphlets, can have them by writing him and paying postage.

Dr. H.'s dependence in performing his cures, is, having the patient under his immediate care. Those who wish for Dr. H.'s medicines, and cannot place themselves under his care, can have his medicines by sending a minute description of their case, giving all the particulars.

Dr. H. will guarantee to benefit patients more, in from 4 to 6 weeks, than any cold water institution in our country can do in from 4 to 6 months. And the patient will save 75 per cent. of the expense; and the same, in time, by applying to Dr. H. And his applications never do injury. As the cold water institutions are now conducted, they are nothing but "humbugs" upon the public. Dr. H. uses cold water in all proper cases, and in all cases where it will assist him in his practice; in the like manner it is used at the Hydropathic Institutions. He admits that they benefit some, but injure more than they cure; which he can show, by letters he has received from those that have been under the treatment, and statements given to him. Patients can be accommodated with rooms, where Dr. H. has his rooms, with good rooms and board at $3 per week.

Dr. Hewett will visit patients at their residence in this city and vicinity. All who address Dr. H. by mail, must pay postage. Dr. H.'s rheumatic, nerve, spinal and bone liniments, can be obtained of him. Also, a valuable strengthening plaster, for lameness and weakness, and for corns. And he has also, a sure cure for the piles, or hemorrhoids. S. C. HEWETT, 25 Rowe st., Boston.
—1y

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A Religious and Family Newspaper
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At No. 122 Washington Street, Corner of Water Street.
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